NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"
Single copies $2
S'hai, China and Japan .....6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao ..... " 44
Postal Union Countries ..... " 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Messrs. Crane-Debenham Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, London, are advertising representatives for the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," and have these newspapers on file.

Announcements of Birth, etc., in this column $10 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."

DEATH

RUTLEY MOWLL.—On May 9, 1940, at London, MABEL ALICE, widow of William Rutley Mowll, of Shanghai and Dover, dearly beloved only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bourke of Shanghai and much loved sister of H. P. Bourke. Deeply mourned by her family.

The Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai of Church House, Kiangse Road, is always willing to receive *In Memoriam* donations and make allocations to the Charities in most need. 12970

Conforme programa oficial das comemoraçoes do Duplo Centenario o Consul Geral convida os portugueses e suas Familias pr. a a festa patriotica a realisar no dia 4 do corrente, pelas 6.30 horas da tarde, no Consulado Geral de Portugal, 15 Route Francis Garnier.
Nota. Fica cancelado o convite para o dia 2. 12964

NOTIFICATION No. 5268

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from June 15 to June 29.

By Order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, May 30, 1940. 13042

NOTICE

I, Capt. J. H. Jahnsen, do hereby notify those concerned that I have severed my connection with Messrs. Angus & Co. and from June 1, 1940, have opened offices at Laidlaw Building, 410 Szechuen Road to carry on as Marine, Cargo and Engineer Surveyor and Compass Adjusters in the name of

JAHNSEN & CO.,
TELEPHONE 16107.
J. H. JAHNSEN.
-9428

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. LIBERATOR V-19/S-8

Damaged cargo ex the above vessel will be examined by Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy on Wednesday, June 5, at 9.00 a.m. at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co's Pootung Wharves.

LYKES BROS. STEAMSHIP CO., INC.
"AMERICAN GULF ORIENT LINE"
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13044

SHANGHAI/PANAMA FREIGHT CONFERENCE

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Effective June 27 all Rates of Freight will be increased by approximately 15 per cent. A new Tariff is being published, copies of which may be obtained from Member Lines.

Shanghai, May 31, 1940.
12984

BRITISH RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

The Half-Yearly General Meeting of the British Residents' Association of China will be held (by kind permission) in the main hall of the premises of the British Women's Association, 12 The Bund, on Tuesday, June 4, 1940, at 5 p.m. Tickets of admission have been posted to Members.

By Order of the Committee,
H. F. BAKER,
Secretary,
13047

Handwriting, Typewriting and Questioned documents. Examinations and comparisons undertaken.

CLARKES AGENCY
88 Nanking Road
13041

To-day's Events

JUNE

3 Int. Y.W.C.A. Garden Party, 5-7
3 Engineering Society meeting, 5.15
3 Italian Constitution Day
3 NCDN broadcast 12.45 and 9 p.m. XMHD 760kc. 395m.

Coming Events

JUNE

4 St. Olga's Orphanage, Bridge/Mahjongg For. Y, 2.30-7
4 British Residents' Assoc. of China, general meeting, B.W.A., 12 Bund, 5
5 Evening of Entertainment, Y.M.C.A., 9
6 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
6 S.I.E.A. Lecture on Criminal Identification, 1461 Sinza Road, 5.30
6 Z. Bitner's Gala Performance, "Frasquita" Lt. Opera by Lehar, Lyc., 8.45
7 Charity Concert, French Municipal Hall, 11 Route Vallon, 9.15
8 Prof. B. Zakharoff pupil's 2nd. concert, A.W.C., 4
8 'Frasquita', Lt. Op. by Lehar, Lyc., 8.45
9 'Frasquita', Lt. Op. by Lehar, Lyc., 8.45
13 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
15 P.S.G. Former Pupils' 'At Home' and ann. gen. mtg., at school, 404 Yu Yuen, 3.30
20 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
20 S.I.E.A. Lecture and visit to Pasteur Institute, 207 Route Pere Robert, 5.30
20 Jumble S., Limbless, U.C. Hall, 9.30
21 Old Tonbridgians/Alleynians Founders' Day Party, 492 Avenue Haig, 7
27 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15

Charge for items $3 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event

OLD TONBRIDGIANS AND OLD ALLEYNIANS

It has been suggested that Old Alleynians in Shanghai should celebrate Founder's Day by a Sherry Party at 7 p.m. on Friday, June 21, 1940, at 492 Avenue Haig, and it has also been suggested that as Dulwich College were the guests of Tonbridge School after the outbreak of War the party should be made a joint one with Tonbridge.

It is hoped that all Old Boys of both schools in Shanghai will be able to attend. All Old Tonbridgians who intend to be present are requested to notify Mr. S. E. G. Hillman, c/o The Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd., 175 Soochow Road, and all Old Alleynians are requested to notify Mr. H. K. Peters, c/o H. K. Peters & Co., 320 Szechuen Road. 13045

JUNE ISSUE NOW ON SALE

"ORIENTAL AFFAIRS"

Edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E.

Principal Contents:

JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

JAPAN AND THE NANKING REGIME

TIENTSIN BESIEGED

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THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF CHINA

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held TO-DAY at 5.15 p.m. in the HENRY LESTER INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, 1320 Avenue Road.

Tea will be available from 4.30 to 5 p.m.

W. MILES,
Hon. Secretary,
E. S. C.
13040

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SUMMER TIME

The Member Banks of the above Association will adopt Summer Time until further notice and Banking hours will therefore remain unchanged.
13001

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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Mornings: 10 to 12, Afternoons: 2 to 4.
-9516

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12996

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J. R. HUXTER, *Manager.*

B.B.C. LONDON BROADCASTS

The following are the times and frequencies of London's daily broadcasts to the Near and Far East.

China Coast time	*Wave length*	*Frequency*	*Call sign*
12.55 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	19.60 m.	15.31 m/cs	GSP
6.40 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	19.82 m.	15.14 m/cs	GSF
10.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.	19.82 m.	15.14 m/cs	GSF

News is read at:

2.15 p.m. on GSP — Full News Bulletin
4.00 p.m. on GSP — News Summary
7.30 p.m. on GSF — Full News Bulletin
(relayed by Singapore on 30.96m. or 9.69m/cs)

8.00 p.m. on GSF — News Summary (Dutch)
9.15 p.m. on GSF — News Summary
(relayed by Hongkong on 31.49m. or 9.52m/cs)

12.00 m'night on GSF — Full News Bulletin

Foreign language news broadcasts are transmitted on 13.92 m. (21.55 m/cs) at:—

8.15 p.m.	*China Coast time*	French
8.30 p.m.	"	German
8.45 p.m.	"	Italian
9.00 p.m.	"	Portuguese
10.00 p.m.	"	Spanish

The above broadcasts are not directed to the Far East, but it is possible to receive them locally when conditions are favourable.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCAST

Australian Broadcasting Commission special "World Broadcast" from VLR nightly 8.30 to 9 Shanghai time, 9.58 m/cs or 31.3 m. Music, a talk and news.

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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G. KISHINAMI, *Manager*

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Corner Yates and Bubbling Well Roads, Telephone 33412
Hours: 11 a.m.-2 p.m. daily, except Saturday

Transportation and pass arrangements for both Chinese and foreigners have been made. Appointments for transportation in our hospital cars may be arranged for by calling our City Office, Telephone 33412 during the above office hours.

For foreigners travelling in their own cars no pass is necessary until 9 p.m., except cholera certificates.
-9399

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	June 1 16.00	June 1 21.00	June 2 4.00	June 2 9.00
Barometer inches	29.60	29.67	29.65	29.70
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.01	—0.01	+0.01	+0.03
at 32 F. (" 12 hrs.)	—0.04	0.00	+0.05	+0.03
Wind (direction)	SW	SSE	SSE	SSW
" (miles per hour)	9.3	6.2	6.2	8.1
Temperature (Fahr.)	79.°7	71.°1	67.°1	77.°7
Humidity %	58	80	94	65
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	9	2	2
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report June 1	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.65	+0.01	29.80
Temp. Min. 64.°4 Max. 82.°0	73.°2	—3.°8	70.°3
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	14.60	—	15.04

Time and Tide	3/6	4/6	5/6	6/6	7/6	8/6	9/6
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.54	18.54	18.55	18.55	18.56	18.56	18.57
Moon rises at Shanghai	2.52	3.31	4.13	5.01	5.53	6.49	7.49
Moon sets at Shanghai	16.17	17.12	18.08	19.03	19.56	20.46	21.34
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	8.43	9.18	9.55	10.28	11.00	12.00	12.24
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	13.40	14.18	14.52	15.20	15.49	16.25	17.07
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	10.45	11.21	11.45	12.10	12.50	13.26	14.08
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.50	8.83	10.15	10.58	11.00	10.58	10.45

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices in needed.

MONDAY, June 3.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai	10.30	11.00
Ninghsien etc.	12.30	13.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Aust. N.Z. and Manila	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Foochow via Sankiangkow x	18.30	19.00
TUESDAY, June 4.		
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai	7.30	8.00
Amoy and Hongkong	7.30	8.00
Hongkong x	9.30	8.00
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai	10.30	11.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez and Europe via Suez .. ax	14.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton x	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for France, Gt. Bditain and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 4th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on June 6, at 11 a.m. for registered and at noon for ordinary due London on June 19.
Pan American Airways Service per steamer on June 8, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on June 18.
Air France per steamer on June 8, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service daily at 7 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 12.00 and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow for Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 9.30 p.m.
Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 7.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday Min. 68.0 Max. 93.5
Same date, 1939 Min. 63.5 Max. 84.0
Rainfall nil.

Temperature at Siccawei:—
Yesterday Min. 64.4 Max. 94.6
Same date, 1939 Min. 60.8 Max. 87.1

State on the morning of the 1st:—Low and unsteady pressure over China and to the east of Formosa normal and rather steady over Japan. Unsteady winds along the China Coast. Cloudy and warm weather.

State on the morning of the 2nd:—Fine weather. Southerly breezes. Low and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and hot weather with variable winds around Shangtung. Fine to cloudy and hot with south-easterly to south-westerly winds over our regions. Misty or rainy with north-easterly to south-easterly winds to the south of the Saddles.—Siccawei Observatory.

Post Office Notices Continued

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 8.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia close on every Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m. for registered and on every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m. for ordinary and are despatched per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Suez, on June 4.
Per steamer via Pacific, on June 7.
Per steamer via Suez, on June 8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

Local Britons:

Self-taxing Suggested

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Since the outbreak of hostilities proper, it has become increasingly clear that final success cannot be obtained without directing all British energies to the war effort. This is being realized at Home, and steps are being taken there and in the whole Empire to this end. No corresponding sacrifice has however been required of local Britons, who continue to lead their normal pre-war life without making any contribution to the Government funds. War charities are supported; but these elsewhere are mere extras whereas here they are our one and only contribution.

If the Consulate has not the power to enforce a compulsory income-tax, could it not draw up a scale of contributions to be paid to a fund for Government war expenses, to which fund it would be the moral duty of every Briton to contribute? No Briton could then feel that he was pulling his weight unless he paid, in addition to his normal war charities, the sum laid down by the Consulate. This would of course vary with salary and family and should be on an average at least ten or twenty per cent. of incomes. If such a scale were found insufficient to cut out most luxuries, it should be increased.

S. M.

Shanghai, June 1.

How They Can Help

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We, Britons in Shanghai, must have deep feeling of pride and thankfulness at the colossal struggle being put up by our and Allied forces in the North of France. This struggle is entailing a large wastage of men and material, and the British Treasury at home is taking all steps to impose an all-time record on taxes, etc., to replace this wastage of material and put our forces on a footing of superiority to the enemy in men and material to ensure our ultimate victory.

It strikes me that we Britons in Shanghai, who enjoy the benefits of British nationality and shall continue to enjoy these benefits, are doing so by the sacrifice of our people at home. We are doing practically nothing to help. In looking over the lists of donations to the British War Fund it is remarkable how little those of us who are drawing big salaries (including myself) are giving to this fund.

I therefore beg to suggest that the British Authorities here, by special order-in-council, if necessary, impose as soon as possible the following taxes:—

All Britishers drawing a salary up to $1,000.00 per month pay a tax one per cent. on their salary, increasing one per cent. per thousand up to a maximum of ten per cent., or more if considered advisable.

All British firms to pay a tax of at least ten per cent. on all dividends declared.

Many of our local British companies are, in spite of present conditions, having a remarkable boom, in numerous cases paying dividends up to nearly 100 per cent. of subscribed capital, and such a small tax on dividends will do no particular harm to anyone. Possibly it may stop the colossal gambling which has recently been taking place in the local share market, which will be a great boon to many concerned except those taking advantage of this situation.

Should an order-in-council to enforce the above suggestions be impossible, strong representations on the part of the British Chamber of Commerce, British Residents' Association, and other organizations could easily be arranged for all British firms to collect from their employees and secure undertakings from British firms to pay these taxes voluntarily. This would, of course, leave out the Britons employed by foreign firms. I am sure that if the majority would agree, these other British nationals would necessarily have to subscribe to save face.

Collection of funds officially would make a very useful contribution to the national exchequer. On the other hand if the collection is made voluntary the funds could be allocated for various purposes, one of which should be to pay expenses of many young Britons in Shanghai who wish to join the Forces but are unable to pay their own expenses.

I am possibly starting something which may entail considerable opposition and criticism. This does not worry me in the least, and I sincerely hope that these, my suggestions, may be taken up and put in force as quickly as possible, as it is the very least we, in Shanghai, who are living in every comfort—with the exception of a few poorly paid people—must do everything possible to achieve that end for which we are all praying and know eventually must come, i.e., Victory of the Allies.

DORSET.

Shanghai, June 1.

Local Contingent:

Easy "Passing the Buck"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read with very great interest the soberly reasoned letter which appeared in today's issue of the N.C.D.N. over the signatures of Messrs Cleland, Haines and Kenyon. With most of their conclusions I find myself in complete agreement and, for many of us, their suggestions indicate a line of conduct we should do well to follow.

I cannot, however, hold the view with them that the question of manpower has been overstressed. Recent events have shown all too clearly that the machine, on land and in the air, is playing a tremendous part in the waging of warfare and if it takes time to train an infantryman, it must take longer to turn out the specialist soldier who has to fight his tank or the airman whether flying a bomber or a fighter. It appears to me too easy a way of "passing the buck" to tell our youngsters to wait on the word to be given by our authorities. British officialdom in this part of the world, particularly since 1926, has been a byword for supineness and if our men have to wait for the word from our Bumbles to go, it is unlikely to be before their grey beards are down to their waists, if then.

Men must be needed, urgently needed, to qualify as pilots and in the mechanized units of the Army and men should be encouraged to volunteer and not have cold water thrown on their patriotism. A good suggestion was made by another of your correspondents concerning the possibility of training pilots in Hongkong and no doubt Singapore, where the pre-war Volunteer flyers were incorporated in the R.A.F., would also afford facilities for training. Canada is raising fresh divisions and would no doubt be glad of men from here.

Money will help to win the war but it cannot do so alone and a War fund to which I would more gladly contribute than any other would be one opened to provide passages home or elsewhere for men who wished to serve their country in the field.

Lest it be asked, after reading this, why I do not volunteer myself, the answer is that I am, alas, well over military age though thankful to say that I served in the War of 1914-18 as any Briton who wears the King's uniform in this struggle for freedom will be proud to say in future years.

A. M. CANNAN.

Shanghai, June 2.

King Leopold:

Who Saved His Soul?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Does not the following sum up Leopold's defection:—

ALBERT

Unbow'd, I faced the foemen's blackest spleen;
Unshaken watched the waves of warfare roll
And through it all I kept my 'scutcheon clean:
I saved my soul

LEOPOLD

In peril's hour I called my friends; they came
To stand beside me mid the battle's din:
I sacrificed them with no thought of shame:
I saved my skin

A READER.

Shanghai, June 1.

Albert of Belgium

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Re the recent surrender of the Belgian king the following extract from Everyman's Encyclopaedia 1932. Vol. 1. page 197 might be interesting news to yourself and your numerous readers:—Albert of Belgium.

"ALBERT OF BELGIUM"

".....In the Great War he shared the hardships etc. of his armies, etc. To all the overtures of the Central Empires, whose Governments promised to restore to him his kingdom as the price of deserting the Entente, he turned a deaf ear."

A. E. BERGNER.

Shanghai, June 2.

Permanganate of Potash:

Better Sterilizers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to HOUSEWIFE's letter of May 30 about the use of Permanganate of Potash I should like to state that, according to my experiences, this chemical is practically devoid of sterilizing power, unless used in a very concentrated solution when it gives the vegetables or fruit thus treated an unpleasant coloration and bad taste.

I, for myself, use in such cases "Aniodol" which is colourless, has no taste and the sterilizing properties of which are stronger.

F. P.

Shanghai, May 31.

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AFTERNOON TIME TABLE

12.00 News in French
12.00-1.00 Light music
1.00-1.15 News in French
1.15-2.00 Light music
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.20 News in Shanghai dialect
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Mandarin
6.50-7.00 Music by German composers
7.00-7.15 News in German
7.15-7.20 Music by German composers
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
10.00 Concert:

Modern chamber music

St. Saens: Septuor op. 65. De Falla: Concerto. François Poulenc: Trio Pierne: Chamber Sonata op. 48. Darius Milhaud: Quatuor No. 2.

10.50 News in English and French
11.00 News in English
11.15 News in French
11.30-12.00 Light music

TO-NIGHT

7.00 Broadcast in German: To the German people by Georges Duhamel
7.30 Broadcast in Russian
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Literary review
9.30 Broadcast in English. Justice in Germany—a discussion

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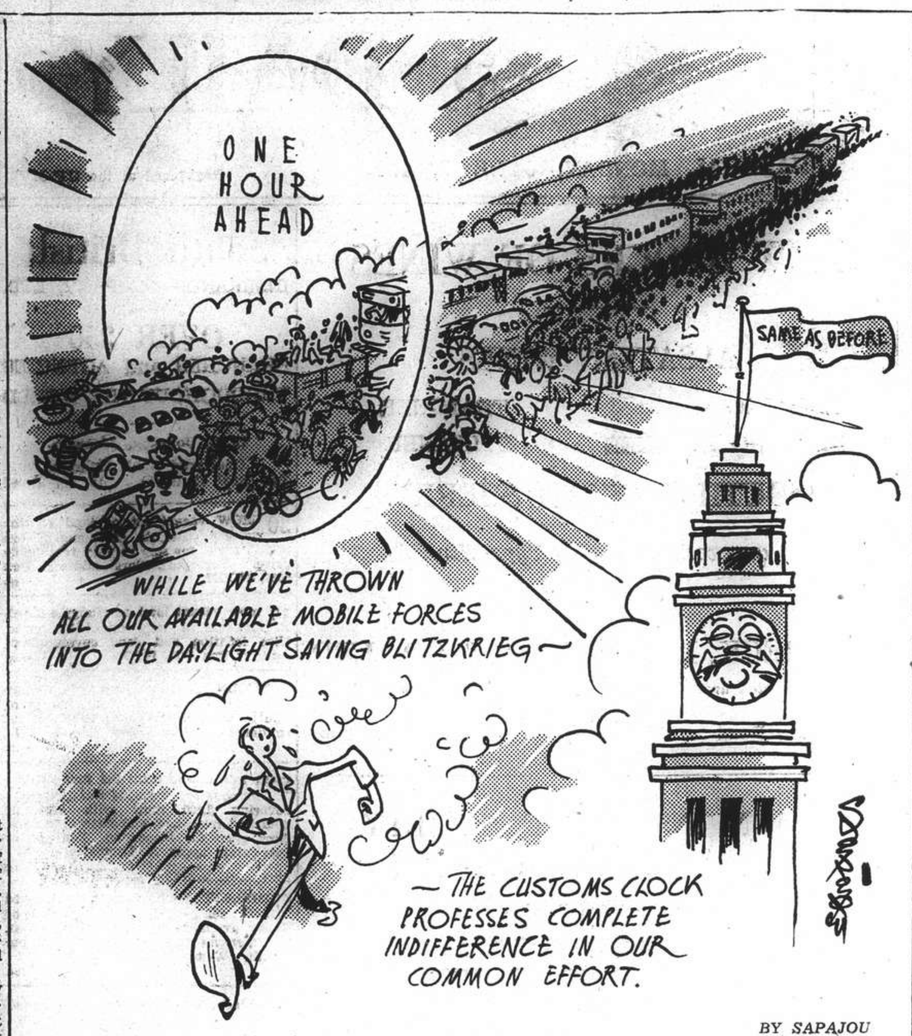
MONDAY, JUNE 3

7.30 Vocal and Dance Music
8.30 News Bulletin
9.00 "Czechoslovakia" a discourse by "Arbiter"
9.30 A Variety programme from the London Stage

TUESDAY, JUNE 4

7.30 Light Miscellaneous programme
8.30 News Bulletin
9.30 A Light Classical Concert



Yet Another Neutrality

Daylight Saving:

The Customs Clock

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Glancing through the files of the "North-China Herald" recently, I came across the following:

"Next Saturday, April 16, 1919, will be a landmark in Shanghai horological history. A Customs notification published in another column today states that the hands of the Customs clock will be advanced one hour at midnight. Public and private clocks will follow the lead of the Customs clock. Congratulations to the Commissioner for Customs on the lead he has given the Far East."

The Customs clock today, an hour behind all other Shanghai time, even including the staff of the Customs itself, should not stand any longer than necessary as a sign of backward China in 1940.

MORE DAYLIGHT.

Shanghai, June 2.

Mass Producing of U.S. Arms to Begin

Defence Commission Gets Ready for Orders

Washington, June 1.

As President Roosevelt yesterday led the United States into an era of emergency management to rearm itself, seven co-ordinators, members of a civilian national defence commission, were organized and ready today to undertake an experiment in democratic shortcuts to apply America's genius for mass production to fighting planes, heavy guns, tanks and other instruments of death.

The President, in effect, is delegating major powers to two industrialists of proven ability, Mr. William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corporation, and Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., but retains the guide reins firmly in his own hands.—United Press.

Time Limit for Capture Of Hitler Expires

Officials Call Offer Both "Stupid and Silly"

Pittsburgh, June 1.

The U.S.$1,000,000 reward offered May 1 by a group of wealthy Pittsburgh residents for delivery of Chancellor Adolf Hitler to the League of Nations for trial "for his crimes" expired today.

Mr. Samuel H. Church, president of the Carnegie Institute, made the offer May 1 on behalf of a group of 50 Pittsburgh residents. The offer, Mr. Church emphasized then, was made in good faith and stipulated that Herr Hitler must be delivered "alive, unwounded and unhurt..... for trial before a high court of justice for his crimes against the peace and dignity of the world."

Government officials and Congressmen branded the reward as 'stupid and silly....a result of the war hysteria now covering the United States."—United Press.

Balkan Economic Conference Opens

Belgrade, June 1.

The eighth session of the Balkan Entente Economic Council opened here today. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, M. Marcovich, in an opening speech, emphasized the need for the Balkans to distribute their products 'more favourably" abroad.—Havas.

American Clerk Held In London

Was Recently Dismissed By U.S. Embassy

London, June 2.

The Home Office announces that, in consequence of action taken by the American Ambassador in co-operation with the British authorities, Mr. Tyler Kent, a clerk who has been dismissed from employment with the American Government, has been under observation and has been detained by order of the Home Secretary.

Mr. Kent, according to the State Department in Washington, was appointed clerk at the American Embassy in London in September 1939.

Previously, he served for five years as a clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow.—Reuter.

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Lesson Sermon

First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Ancient and modern necromancy, alias mesmerism and hypnotism, denounced: Is the subject of the Lesson Sermon read in all Churches of Christ Scientist, Throughout the world on Sunday, June 2. Golden Text:—Jeremiah 20:13. "Sing unto the Lord, praise ye the Lord: for he hath delivered the soul of the poor from the hand of evil doers." Among the citations which comprise the Lesson Sermon is the following from The Bible:—"Art thou not it which hath dried the sea, the waters of the great deep; that hath made the depths of the sea a way for the ransomed to pass over? Therefore the redeemed of the Lord shall return, and come with singing unto Zion: and everlasting joy shall be upon their head: they shall obtain gladness and joy; and sorrow and mourning shall flee away." (Isaiah 51: 10,11).

The Lesson Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:—"Christian Science goes to the bottom of mental action, and reveals the theodicy which indicates the rightness of all divine action, as the emanation of divine Mind, and the consequent wrongness of the opposite so-called action—evil, occultism, necromancy, mesmerism, animal magnetism, hypnotism."

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 3, 1870

The Colony may be congratulated upon another local enterprise which is likely to prove prosperous, having become a *fait accompli*. The distillery is now at work, and a sample bottle of the rum has been forwarded for notice. It is a very good new rum, though of course, it cannot be expected to have the flavour of old; but it is a very successful outturn for the first time, when a due allowance has to be made for the vats and everything else connected with the establishment being new.

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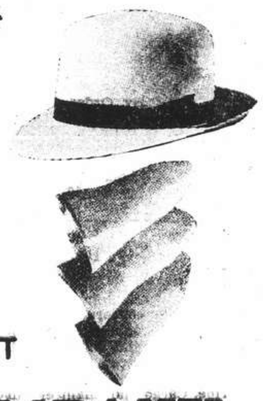

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Woman's Page

BRITISH WOMEN IN WAR

London, Apr. 17.

British women are either taking their places beside men in the organizations which are open to them, or setting up their own organizations to assist in the national effort.

Further, all the women's organizations, such as the Women's Institute and Townswomen's Guilds are co-operating with the newer organizations, to assist in the national effort. Youth movements, like Girl Guides, are also active.

Women's greatest contribution to the war will undoubtedly be in the industrial field. In July, 1939, there were 4,088,900, over 92,000 in engineering, about 680,000 in textiles, over 830,000 in the distributive trades, about 330,000 making motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft and about 330,000 working in the metal trades.

No figures are available for the number of women at present in industry, but there has been a very considerable increase since the outbreak of War. As the mobilization of man power goes forward, many more will take men's places in administrative positions and in every kind of trade, from aircraft manufacturing to catering.

Women who are doing more domestic work, including home laundrying, jam making etc., release other women for work in factories, and thus contribute to the industrial War effort.

* * *

Some Interesting Figures

Approximately 15,000 women are now enrolled and about 5,000 have been placed in employment since the outbreak of war. The minimum pay for those over 18 is 29/- and 22/6 for those under 18. Overtime work of more than 48 hours per per week must be paid for.

The A.T.S. act as cooks, clerks, telephonists, store-keepers or drivers, either at home or overseas. Pay is up to 1/4 a day or two-thirds the pay of a soldier of corresponding rank. A khaki uniform, accommodation and rations or allowances are provided. Over 25,000 are serving with the Army as clerks (11,500), cooks (6,000), orderlies (6,000) and drivers (1,800). A large number of others have volunteered for service and are now being called up.

Over 4,000 have been enrolled to serve at naval shore establishments as clerks, telephonists, stewards and cooks. A uniform is provided. Pay for mobile ratings ranges from 1/4 to 5/6 a day, minus deductions for keep, and for immobile ratings between 1/9 and 4/6 a day, with rations or allowances. Immobile members work from and live in their own homes. Mobile members have contracted to serve anywhere in the United Kingdom and live in quarters.

The establishment provided for at the outbreak of war was 2,000 officers and N.C.O.'s and an authorized strength of 11,000 other ranks. No other figures are available. Daily rates of pay for officers range from 7/10 to 19/4. The pay of air women varies according to the duties to be performed and the rank held. Thus, teleprinters, operators, telephonists, cooks and mechanical transport drivers receive 1/4 a day on joining, with prospects of 2/4 a day when mustered as aircraft women first class and higher rates if further promoted up to 6/8 a day as senior sergeant. A uniform of Air Force blue is provided and accommodation, rations or allowances.

* * *

Air Raid Precautions

Women are playing their part in the A.R.P. services, acting as wardens, serving in the Auxiliary Fire Service, driving ambulances, manning communications and serving in report centres.

In Great Britain there are 1¼ million persons engaged in this work, of whom 264,000 are paid. Very roughly, one-fifth of those in the wardens' service may be women. All these A.R.P. workers are enrolled and trained by the local authorities and paid out of national funds.

(a) *Wardens*

Women acting as wardens, and working in services other than the A.F.S. and the Ambulance, receive £2 per week, if they are paid, and many local authorities provide a uniform. They also get allowances towards the cost of their food. Their hours are a minimum of 48 per week, but a great deal of this is "stand by" duty.

(b) *Ambulance Drivers*

The total number of whole-time ambulance drivers in Great Britain is 29,250, of whom many may be women. Pay is £2 a week and uniform is provided. There are also 64,000 part-time ambulance drivers, of whom 37,000 are women.

(c) *Auxiliary Fire Service*

There are over 5,000 women employed whole-time in this Service in Great Britain. About 9,000 are engaged in part-time work. These also receive a uniform.

(d) *River Emergency Service*

The Port of London Authority has organized a River Emergency Service which carries out patrol duties, and has a number of converted Thames pleasure steamers as ambulance ships. Nearly 100 members of the Civil Nursing Reserve have been serving in this organization since the outbreak of War.

* * *

Evacuation Organization

W.V.S. acts as a central agency for enrolling women in large numbers for auxiliary services and providing them with training. Probably one of its greatest achievements was in assisting in the organization of evacuation. On that occasion it helped to gather together a million helpers whom the local education authorities required. While these were naturally demobilized after the evacuation, many helpers and organizers are still doing vital work in the respective areas.

The W.V.S. provides communal meals for the children in many places. It organizes, too, mobile canteens and stationary canteens for civil defence workers. Lately it has extended its activities to providing canteens in villages for the troops where other organizations have been unable to operate owing to lack of personnel.

The W.V.S. is also helping to organize the co-operation in the national effort of all the women's voluntary organizations. It has been responsible to date for enrolling, and in a few cases training, about 600,000 women. It passes these persons on to the local authorities, or to Government departments as drivers, civil defence volunteers, nurses, etc.

* * *

Civil Nursing Reserve

This has been recruited primarily for dealing with civilian casualties in hospitals and first aid posts.

England and Wales (December 31, 1939)

Trained nurses and assistant nurses	23,325
Nursing auxiliaries	92,000

Of the nursing auxiliaries 28,430 have been trained. Of the total of those recruited about 7,000 have been called up.

Scotland (March, 1940)

Trained nurses enrolled	2,450
Assistant nurses	925
Nursing auxiliaries accepted for training	9,750
Nursing auxiliaries either fully trained, or of sufficient training to be of service	10,300

Of this total 650 have been called up.

When called up for duty, a "trained nurse" receives £90 per annum, plus board, lodging and laundry. Assistant nurses receive £55 per annum etc. and nursing auxiliaries £2 per week for non-residents.

A nursing auxiliary is charged £1.1.0, per week, plus 3/9 for laundry if she becomes a resident. Additions are paid for special kinds of work and uniforms are supplied in all cases.

Many of the trained nursing auxiliaries have been through the home nursing course and other courses organized by the British Red Cross Society, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the St. Andrews Ambulance Association.

* * *

British Red Cross and St. John

This has been responsible for passing 3,000 to 4,000 V.A.D.'s for service in military, naval and air force hospitals. It has also recruited trained nurses for service in these hospitals. A V.A.D. nursing member receives 2/2 a day, board and lodging and a uniform allowance. These have passed examinations in First-Aid, Home Nursing and Anti-Gas in their local detachments.

Central Hospital Supply Service

This is organized in England and Wales under the Joint War Organization of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Already £70,000 has been spent on work parties. Over 1,000,000 yards of material and 36¾ tons of knitting wool have been sent by the Central Hospital Supply Service Committee to affiliated work parties in England and Wales, and a further large consignment is now being despatched. There are 155,000 women workers co-operating in a part-time capacity, through affiliated depots in England and Wales. There are also a large number of linked work parties, of which no details are available. In addition the Central Hospital Supply Service Committee have been sent 500,000 gifts for hospital equipment, such as bed jackets, pyjamas etc. valued at £20,000 for the last five months. The Red Cross and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association are doing similar work in Scotland.

* * *

Other War Efforts

There is a women's section of the Air Transport Auxiliary which ferries aircraft from the manufacturer to air force stations. Women are serving in Government departments in a very large number of capacities.

A great effort is being made to recruit leaders for girls' clubs, Girl Guide companies, etc. in order to secure the welfare of girls, particularly those who are just entering industry. This work is being co-ordinated under the National Youth Committee and particularly under the girls' group of the Standing Conference of National and Juvenile Organizations.

At the K.D.S. Convalescent Home

At the King's Daughters' Convalescent Home, 137 Hungjao Road, the very old and the very young are cared for. Here many find shelter and rest who could not otherwise afford to convalesce in healthy and pleasant surroundings.

Glass And Its Substitutes As A Means Of Decoration

No true decorator is ever halted by the dearth of some material which he has been accustomed to employ: the horse he has been given to ride is named Phantasy, and the orders he must proudly obey are, to attain beauty by pressing into service whatever kind of stuff comes handier.

Let us take for an example glass, which, being for the most part imported, is at present an expensive item in Shanghai, and is bound to become more so, since Europe's principal fields of production are now, alas, under the German's heel. This is no reason to renounce the lovely effects which can be obtained in the home by allowing light to pass through a partition that keeps out people and draughts.

If we look back at the past we may find much to learn: modern architecture has accustomed us to such lavish displays of plate-glass that it is hard to realize how our forefathers could go entirely without this commodity; yet it is a fact that, although the art of making glass was one of the first—and perhaps accidental—discoveries of man, no attempt was made for a long time to obtain large flat surfaces of this material. Nor did the ancients have any use for it, since their homes had no windows, and instead received light and air from an inner patio, protected by awnings.

Eventually, thin sheets of alabaster, (a kind of Italian marble,) were inset in the arched openings of the more important buildings, and a few of them have defied the centuries: in some of the earliest churches in Rome they still filter a soft ivory-tinted light that encourages meditation and prayer.

Use of Stained Glass

The Middle Ages saw the birth of stained-glass windows, sparkling with the rich hues of jewels in the austere stone cathedrals; this wonderful production, to which famed artists lent their experience in composition and in colour-perspective, was brought about by actual necessity: since large panes could not be made by hand, lesser pieces were cut out according to a given design, and assembled by a binding of lead.

This method has survived, but is apt to look out of date on present-day buildings. To modernize it successfully the design should be carried out only in plain and opaque glass.

The Arabs have developed a wholly original way of using in their architecture coloured glass, of which they are very fond: a thick slab of dazzling white plaster is pierced with a traditional pattern, and bits of coloured glass are inserted therein: the slab becomes then a part of the masonry, and the sun undertakes to paint vivid mosaics through it, into the bare cool room beyond.

New Ways and Old

While an indefinitely coloured atmosphere may prove in some cases as alluring as a faint perfume, windows entirely glazed with pink or yellow or green are decidedly to be shunned: a subtler effect is obtained by merely painting the sills in the shade desired.

Perhaps stained glass is going to be dethroned in favour of plastic materials, derived from cellulose: lately, many novel and attractive types have appeared, some resembling tortoise-shell, others colourless, sprinkled with gold, or bearing printed designs. But time most elapse before they become popular in price, and widely available. Meanwhile, older crafts may help us with the problem of those glass inner doors which are often imperilled by a sudden gust of wind: why not exploit the wondrous ability of the Chinese in stretching tissue paper on a frame-work of cane, and have the whole thing painted and shellacked according to the prevailing style of one's home?

Many other suggestions may occur to the decorator facing a particular case, for every problem has its own solution. The fundamentals he must bear in mind, to succeed, are, however, always the same: simplicity of vision, honesty of expression, throughness of execution: every art rests on this base, not excepting the art of living!

"Fifth Columns" Never Aliens

How the Term Began in Russia

As the expression "Fifth Column" is so often wrongly associated, it may be of interest to consider the origin of the phrase.

The expression became "news" during the Spanish War. Gen. Franco was said to have mentioned that he was marching towards Madrid in four columns, and that a fifth column was working for him inside Madrid. He was fighting, among others, the Russians, and the real genesis of "Fifth Column" is to be found in Russia.

During the régime of the Tsars a Russian general was asked about the formations of the army. He replied: "The Russian army consists of four columns—infantry, cavalry, artillery and sappers and then there exists a fifth column, made up by the secret police."

The "Fifth column" is made up, thus, only of natives of that country in which it exists. In Russia, Russians, and in Spain, Spaniards, were members of it.

A highly-polished table that is used every day should be washed over occasionally with warm water containing a little vinegar. Polish afterwards with a good polish. This will keep it in good condition.

N.C.D.N. photograph.

Memorial Day Singer

Mrs. J. E. Fullam, who rendered a vocal solo, the "Recessional" of Reginald de Koven, accompanied at the piano by Mr. H. F. Parkes, at the American Memorial Day ceremony held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

B. W. A.

Wednesday, June 5.—Red Cross Work 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. War Work Knitting 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 6.—Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Friday, June 7.—Home and Garden Section at Mrs. Drakeford's garden Macleod Road 10 a.m. Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Saturday, June 8.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Tuesday, June 11.—Social Service Board 4.45 p.m.

The Needlecraft Section held their last meeting for the season at Mrs. Toeg's home last Monday. Meetings will commence again in the autumn when the Section will make plans for next season's work. The Hospital Aid Department have also suspend work until the autumn. The opening date will be announced in the press.

The War Work Sections do not plan to close during the hot weather and work rooms will remain open as usual.

I Enjoy Doing the Flowers

—This Is How I Make Them Last!

By J. J.

You remember the old saying that March winds and April showers bring forth May flowers?

Flowers give so much pleasure to so many people that I thought it would be nice to work out some ways of cutting and arranging them right at the beginning of the season.

Cut flowers can be made to last much longer in water, and ways of doing this will appeal to townspeople who have to get their flowers mainly from the shops.

Correct Cutting

Long-stemmed flowers are easier to arrange than the shorter kind, so if you have bowers from your own garden pick them as near the root or main stem as possible, and use a sharp knife so that you get a clean cut. And, a tip to remember when June roses bloom, cut through the stalk at an angle when gathering flowers with woody stems.

I always choose blooms which are just opening in preference to full-blown ones, as, of course, they last so much better.

Tulips are inclined to hang their heads when they have been in a vase for a few hours. It is possible to stiffen the stems if you lay them flat in a bowl of cold water overnight before arranging them in vases.

Prevents Drooping

Flowers with woody stems, such as lilac, do not always absorb enough water to keep the flowers alive. They last much longer if you bruise the ends of the stems with a hammer. This breaks up the woody fibres and allows the moisture to get to the stems.

Then there are those flowers which begin to droop almost as soon as you put them in water. Lupins and delphiniums are specially bad in this respect. But try putting a teaspoonful of salt in the water; it does wonders in preventing the lower petals from falling. A tip for keeping those fragile Iceland poppies alive is to singe the ends of the stems as soon as they are picked.

Some people change the water in the vases every day, but I have found it better to leave flowers in the same water for a few days and to cut just a fraction off the ends of the stems each day. A few drops of Milton or an aspirin tablet in the water help to revive drooping flowers.

I keep a special shelf in a cupboard for a collection of bowls and vases for summer flowers. There are all sizes and shapes, and some are not actually bought for the purpose. Ginger jars and odd soup or sauce tureens make good containers for large mixed bunches.

Flowers usually like glass, because it lets the light through to the stems, but pottery and china also make excellent and decorative containers.

Make sure that the bases of the jars are glazed either inside or out, otherwise you may find water gradually soaking through and spoiling polished table tops.

This brings me to the subject of where to put summer flowers to show them off to the best advantage. If you have a garden you can make up some really large arrangements of mixed flowers.

In Dark Corners

One cannot always spare a table for a big bowl or jar, but it will look equally well standing on the floor.

You will find all sorts of odd corners which would be improved by some flowers. On the hearth, for example, to hide the empty grate, on the little landing at the turn of the stairs, in a corner of the sitting room.

A posy ring for the dining room table is lovely for short stemmed blooms like violas and pansies, and just a few flowers and leaves make a nice show.

For instance, white arabis, purple aubrietia, and yellow violas look charming. Vivid nasturtiums and London pride can take their place later.

The posy rings are made in the circular shape and also in four separate sections which can be joined to make the circle or used separately.

Wall vases are a pretty decoration, useful when there is no space for vases on table or floor. You can get them in off-white pottery, in shell and dolphin shapes, and they will take short-stemmed flowers and little trails of leaves. A pair of wall vases looks well above the fire-place, and you can also use them for corners above writing-desk or bookcase.

Greater Freedom for the Women Of Spain Follows the Civil War

The Old Strict Code Is Relaxed, They Take Part in Sports, and, While Not Voting, Even in Politics

SPAIN'S long and bitter civil war brought an unmistakable loosening of the rigid code which for centuries restricted the social life of its women.

As in France, there is of course no question of "votes for women"—there are no elections in Spain anyway. But in many ways Spanish women are getting out of the limited sphere to which they have hitherto been confined. Pilar Primo de Rivera, whose late brother was the founder of the Falange, is the directing spirit in the women's section of the party. Another woman is the national director of the great public welfare organization of Nationalist Spain, the Auxilio Social, and Señora Franco and her sister, Señora Serrano Suñer, are increasingly active in encouraging and developing the youth movement sponsored by the new regime.

Nowhere is the emancipation of women more noticeable than in the revision of the old rigid rules permitting boys and girls to meet only under the watchful eye of a chaperon. Although girls in Spain do not enjoy the liberty girls have in Britain or America, two couples are generally permitted to go to a party unchaperoned. At San Sebastian and other fashionable resorts, young people give tea dances—the music coming from a phonograph placed on the terrace—with much the same informality as that practised in Britain.

Much of the relaxation in the old code manners results from sports. Girls who meet their boy friends on the tennis court, the golf course or the beach cannot be expected to immure themselves the rest of the time. And sport is rapidly gaining ground among the young people of Spain, who in the days before the war took little interest in outdoor activities.

Smoking in Restaurants

In other ways life is changing. Smoking is probably more general among men in Spain than anywhere else in the world, yet before the war any woman who smoked in public risked her reputation. Nowadays many women of the highest position smoke openly in restaurants and cafés; the ban on cocktails would doubtless be relaxed also but for the fact that the Government, determined to husband its resources in foreign exchange, refuses to permit the importation of gin and other ingredients.

Of more importance is the broadening influence of social work, in which the daughters of the well-to-do have interested themselves for the first time. Time was when the Spanish girl of the upper class, once she had completed her schooling (with perhaps a year of "finishing" abroad) had nothing before her but marriage. Now, under the influence of the Nationalist ideal of service to the poorer people, she is playing the part of an enthusiastic volunteer worker in the Auxilio Social.

This organization, which is attempting to provide Spain with unemployment and poor relief, prenatal care, day nurseries for the children of working mothers, soup kitchens for both the adult and juvenile destitute, and free medical and nursing attention, needs all the volunteer helpers it can get. Hundreds of young Spanish women are giving their time as case-workers, clerical help and nurses. One of the most interesting of their duties is taking care of the children of people once well-to-do, who were ruined by the war. The Auxilio Social feels that for these children special care should be provided, and girls of good family vie for the honour of being their nursemaids several hours a day.

New Responsibilities

Such activities were never heard of in the old Spain; charity was dispensed by the girls' mothers. But the war in some ways created a new sense of social responsibility, just as the breaking up of a solid social order operated to do away with some of the rigid social conventions of Spain.

For almost all of these girls of good family fled from Loyalist territory; in France and other countries where some of them found refuge they became acquainted for the first time with more modern conventions. Thousands of them nursed in the Nationalist hospitals.

Perhaps a practical fact has had its effect. Thousands and tens of thousands of marriageable young men lost their lives in the war, and there is a surplus of women comparable to that which existed in England after the first World War. Accordingly, many Spanish girls will lack husbands, and the competition is such that the rules would have to be relaxed in any event.

The Future

Nor is it likely that the young girls of the future will return to the old ways. The Nationalist youth organization enlists both girls and boys, and the Margaritas are to be seen in their red berets and blue dresses marching through the streets of villages throughout Spain. The organization is doing its best to inculcate in the girls of the new Nationalist Spain a love of outdoor sports, dancing and service to the State.

Women have still to attain the important position in business and government that they have won in Britain or the United States; indeed, before they can expect to take a more prominent part in the national life, the education of women must be greatly improved. For that matter, as far as can be seen, the Government of Nationalist Spain is in accord with that of Italy in not desiring women to break away too sharply from their mission as mothers of families.

Nevertheless, powerful currents have been set in motion.

Worth-While Hints

Rust

To prevent new tin ware, such as pots and pans or any kitchen utensils from rusting, rub with fresh lard and heat well in oven before using.

Mildew

To remove mildew dip the clothes in buttermilk. When dry if the spot remains, dip again.

Scorched

For scorched clothes done by a hot iron moisten a white cloth with peroxide and rub on the scorched place, then rinse with clear water. Do not use this method on coloured clothes as it will take out the colour.

Tea

To prevent tea from staining the tablecloth, put a lump of sugar in the teapot before the tea is made.

For the Cook

Take your favourite tried-and-true cake recipe, and measure out the dry ingredients, and put them in a glass jar. Then write the amount of eggs, lard, milk and flavouring to be added and paste this label on the jar. When wanted, it will take only a minute to get cake in the oven.

Eggs

Next time you turn away from a pie or pudding recipe that calls for 4 or 5 eggs try using one tablespoon cream or rich milk and a little baking powder—¼ teaspoon will do, for every egg over one and see if your family will know the difference.

Crust

Orange juice used instead of water makes delicious pie crust.

Fowl

Difficult to make a nice moist roast fowl? Try roasting it with the breast down first using plenty of water. Keep it covered.

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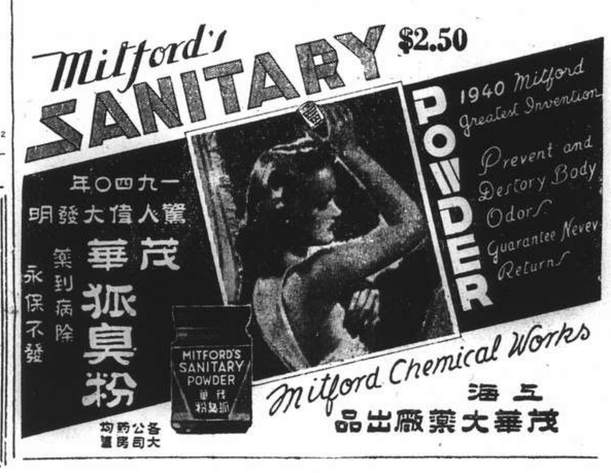

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Staff XI Wins in Last Over

Colts Beaten by Four Wickets After Hitting 201; McBride Scores Delightful 71 in Debut

GOOD and exciting league cricket was seen on the Recs ground yesterday afternoon when the visitors, the Staff & Headquarters XI in a desperate race against time, defeated the hosts, the Recs Colts, by four wickets, both teams exceeding the 200 mark. With 25 minutes left for play, the soldiers were still 50 runs short of the 202 they needed for victory, but with their batsmen attacked the bowling with a will and aided by some poor fielding, they reached exactly 200 when the last over was called a minute or so prior to 7.45 p.m., the time agreed upon for drawing stumps.

Harris was the bowler upon whom the Colts depended so much, but his first ball was pushed away by Sadler to tie the game. The next delivery to French saw the batsman score through the covers for the vital winning run and the game was won and lost. The over was played out and Sadler collected seven more to bring the final total to 209 for six wickets.

The Army side scored their runs in exactly 2¼ hours and great credit goes to McBride, who rattled up a splendid 71, Cole, who scored an immaculate 40 and Hamlen and Sadler. They were aided by lax Colts' fielding, but they went for the runs from the time their first batsmen took the crease and luck was on their side. They deserved to win since they played attractive cricket and it is interesting to note that they received only 35 overs as against the 47 overs bowled to the Colts, who occupied the wickets for 3¼ hours, just 60 more minutes than their rivals.

Ollerdessen made a conspicuous return to local league cricket after an absence of a number of seasons by playing steadily for 2¼ hours to run up 62 without being defeated, while Quincey with a dogged innings, scored 46.

Recs Methods Too Slow

Leriou and Kliene also reached good totals and at one time it appeared that the Colts had scored enough for victory, but their methods were definitely too slow. Local winning sides in league matches must score faster than one run per minute in order to win in these high-scoring matches. This game, it is to be noted, was the second in consecutive days in which over 400 runs were scored.

Pat Madar won the toss and elected to bat on an easy wicket. Gomes did not stay long, Hamlen taking him behind the sticks when the board read 13. Leriou and Quincey then advanced the score to 37 before the former was sent back after recording a well-played 25. Madar quickly joined him and three partnerships had been broken up when it was only 45. Quincey and Ollerdessen then pulled the game around but both were inclined to sit on the splice until the former was nearing his half-century. When 46, however, he was deceived by Dixon and was given out for obstruction. He scored an invaluable 46 which included one huge six off Sadler and five boundaries. The total then read 105.

Graybrooke did not present much difficulty but Kliene and Ollerdessen, who had began very shakily, took the total to 164 before Kliene was adjudged l.b.w. to Sadler for a nicely played effort of 29. Harris and Pate scored a few each while Ollerdessen kept pegging away with singles, twos and threes and an occasional four. At 5 p.m. after the total had been advanced to 201 for the loss of eight wickets, Madar declared, leaving the Staff & Headquarters 2¼ hours in which to get the runs for victory.

Dixon Best Army Bowler

Dixon was the most successful bowler, his four wickets being secured for 36 runs. Sadler, however, sent down 20 overs for two wickets but though he bowled finely he was not blessed with the best of luck and his figures do not reveal the fine effort he made on behalf of his team.

Cole and Russell gave the soldiers a good send-off after tea, 40 being on the board in quick time before Madar fooled Russell for 17. Hamlen then joined Cole and the latter, playing delightful cricket, laid about him in heavy fashion. He was finally disposed of by Pettit off Madar for a splendid 40 when the total had reached 74.

McBride, who has not previously played in local league cricket, then came upon the scene. He took a little time to settle down and should have been sent back before he had reached double figures but once he had his eye in, he was unmerciful with all members of the Recs' attack. He hit out at everything and thanks to his efforts the Army were placed in an excellent position after he had occupied the crease for some 30 minutes. In the meanwhile, however, he had lost Hamlen, bowled by the wily Madar for a good 30 min. at 128. Eynon, too, was sent back at the same total for a "blob."

McBride Slogs Bombing

With Sadler replacing Eynan, McBride hit out more than ever and in one over hit two sixes and one four off Madar. He met his downfall at 182, however, Harris clean bowling him for a praiseworthy 71. He occupied the crease for 70 minutes and during that time reached the tapes on eleven occasions as well as scoring two sixes.

Plumb carried on the quick scoring with Sadler, but the former was out at 200. With only seconds left for play and the large crowd present on tenterhooks, Harris began the last over of the day. Off his first ball Sadler scored one to tie the game, while off the next French pushed one through the covers to give the soldiers a well-earned three points.

Madar took the lion's share of bowling honours, claiming five wickets out of the six that fell, for 73 runs in 14 overs. Harris took the other wicket at a cost of 59 runs neither bowler received the deserved support from the fielders.

Recs' Colts

A. F. Gomes, c. Hamlen, b. Plumb	3
J. Leriou, c. Eynon, b. Dixon	25
L. P. Quincey, l.b.w., b. Dixon	46
P. Madar, b. Dixon	8
C. E. Ollerdessen, not out	62
D. J. Graybrooke, b. Dixon	7
A. A. Kliene, l.b.w., b. Sadler	29
D. F. Harris, c. Russell, b. Gallard	10
K. M. Pate, l.b.w., b. Sadler	10
E. A. H. Weidman, not out	1
A. W. Pettit, did not bat	—
Extras	7
Total (for 8 wkts. decl.)	201

Fall of Wickets:—1-13 (Gomes), 2-37 (Leriou), 3-45 (Madar), 4-105 (Quincey), 5-116 (Graybrook), 6-164 (Kliene), 7-187 (Harris), 8-192 (Pate).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sadler	20	1	64	2
Plumb	12	1	57	1
Dixon	8	0	36	4
Gallard	7	0	37	1

Sadler bowled one wide.

Staff & Headquarters XI

Capt. Cole, c. Petit, b. Madar	40
Cpl. Russell, b. Madar	17
Sgt. Hamlen, b. Madar	30
Sgt. McBride, b. Harris	71
Major Eynon, c. Weidman, b. Madar	0
S/Sgt. Sadler, not out	27
Sgt. Plumb, c. Ollerdessen, b. Madar	12
Sgt. French, not out	1
Signalman Dixon, Pte. Gallard, L/Cpl. Ray, did not bat	—
Extras	4
Total (for six wickets)	209

Fall of Wickets:—1-40 (Russell), 2-74 (Cole), 3-128 (Hamlen), 4-128 (Eynon), 5-182 (McBride), 6-200 (Plumb).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pettit	5	0	35	0
Kliene	5	0	38	0
Madar	14	0	73	5
Harris	11	0	59	1

Madar bowled one wide.
Harris bowled one wide.

Cincinnati Reds Lengthen Lead

Edge-Out Boston Bees 3-2 As Thompson Stars; Yanks Still Climbing Up Ladder

New York, June 2.

Cincinnati's pennant-bound Reds are now two and a half games out in front in the National League race as a result of their close 3 to 2 victory over the lowly Boston Bees, while the Chicago Cubs were nosing out the second place Brooklyn Dodgers, 4 to 3 in a 2-inning thriller at Wrigley Field.

Gene Thompson, who turned in 13 victories against five setbacks last season for Cincinnati, held the Bostonians to three hits. Red second baseman Linus Frey drove in the winning markers in the fifth inning by propelling a homer with a mate on base.

In Chicago, Gabby Hartnett's Bruins worked three extra innings before subduing the Brooklyn Dodgers. With the score deadlocked at 3-all in the home half of the 12th, catcher Al Todd drove one into the outfield gardens ending the ball game.

The St. Louis Cardinals tried to make their four hits count against Philadelphia's 11 bingoes, but the effort failed although the Cards did manage to tie up the count in the seventh on catcher Don Padgett's homer right after infielder Johnny Hopp had smacked a three base hit. The Phillies, however, came right back and snatched a 5 to 4 win.

Red Sox Gain on Indians

In the American League the Boston Red Sox gained a full game on the unsteady Cleveland Indians. The Beantowners took a close 2 to 1 game from the Chicago White Sox, all the Boston runs being accounted for by big, aging Jimmy Foxx, who banged a circuit blow in the fourth inning with a mate aboard. It was the 12th homer for "Double X" who has confounded critics by upsetting their early season prediction that Jimmy was ready for the ailing list.

At the Yankee Stadium, the McCarthymen resumed their winning ways by handing the St. Louis Browns an 8 to 5 lacing. The winning margin was driven across by George "Twinkletoes" Selkirk, who danged a home run with two Yanks on base.

At Philadelphia, Sam Chapman, as outfielder, knocked a home run in the seventh inning to climax a Philadelphia rally which enabled them to trim the Cleveland Indians 6 to 1. The lone Indian tally was chalked up by Hal Trosky, Indian firstsacker, who banged a homer in the second inning. Lee Ross, Philadelphia hurler, limited the Indians to a pair of safe hits.

Open warfare was the theme in Washington, where the Senators folded up under a blistering 19 hit bombardment by the Detroit Tigers, who won the slugfest 12 to 3. Buck Newsom, Detriot star pitcher, allowed the Senators a dozen hits but was mighty tight in the pinches. The Tigers hit safely in every inning except the eighth.

The scheduled game between the New York Giants and the Pittsburgh Pirates was called off on account of rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	7	1
Boston	2	9	1
Batteries: Knott, Brown, Tresh, Turner; Harris, Desautels.			
St. Louis	5	9	1
New York	8	12	1
Batteries: Bildilli, Kramer, Swift, Susce; Chandler, Murphy, Dickey.			
Cleveland	1	2	1
Philadelphia	6	9	2
Batteries: Allen, Dobson, Harder, Hemsley; Ross, Hayes.			
Detroit	12	19	2
Washington	3	12	2
Batteries: Newsome, Tebbets; Hudlin, Krakauskas, Jacobs, Ferrell.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	2	3	0
Cincinnati	3	9	0
Batteries: Posedel, Lopez; Thompson, Lombardi.			
Brooklyn	3	9	0
Chicago	4	8	1
12 innings			
Batteries: Carleton, Pressnell, Mancuso; Raffensberg, Mooty, Todd.			
Philadelphia	5	11	3
St. Louis	4	4	4
Batteries: Mulcahy, Brown, Atwood; McGee, Shoun, Russell, Owen.			
New York v. Pittsburgh postponed.			

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	23	11	.676
Cleveland	23	14	.622
Detroit	21	15	.583
New York	18	18	.500
Chicago	16	22	.421
Washington	16	23	.410
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
St. Louis	14	22	.389

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	26	10	.722
Brooklyn	21	11	.656
New York	19	12	.613
Chicago	19	19	.500
Philadelphia	13	17	.433
St. Louis	13	21	.382
Boston	11	19	.367
Pittsburgh	9	21	.300

—United Press.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

England in Final of Mini-soccer

An exciting moment in the semi-finals of the Mini-Soccer International series at the Aurora University yesterday when England beat Portugal by 3-0. Souza is seen fisting the ball away, with Roliz, A. Collaco and C. Remedios ready to lend him assistance.

Thorne's Excellent Debut for S.C.C.

Compiles Half-Century in Friendly Against Police; Easy Victory to Lawmen

In a friendly encounter on the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon the Police had little difficulty in defeating a S.C.C. XI by the large margin of seven wickets. The hosts, batting first, scored 119 before they were all out, while the lawmen passed this total with the loss of three wickets. They carried on with their innings, however, and were finally retired for 176.

Thorne, a newcomer to local cricketing circles, rattled up a fine 53 for the Club side and though he should have been out before he had scored half this total, he gave plenty of indications that he will be a useful member to any Club League side during the coming months. Apart from Thorne, who bats left-handed by the way, only three other Club players reached double figures.

The Club XI took first knock but with only six runs on the board Boddy made a splendid catch in the slips off Peasgood's first over to dispose of Marsay. Tingle and Lawrance, Jr., who should have been stumped in the first over of the game, then slowly took the score to 23 when Tingle was well beaten by Boddy.

One run later Cornfield was caught behind the wicket. Norman and Thorne, by dint of some forceful play and aided by indifferent fielding, then raised the total to 69 in quick time before the former cocked up one of Baker's slows to Cooper who made no mistake. Lawrance was out in exactly the same way four runs later.

Meanwhile Thorne hit out at everything to good effect and when he was finally bowled neck and crop by a shorter from Abbott he had scored 53 out of 69 tallied during his stay at the wicket. His chief strokes were seven hits to the tape and one huge six off Baker. Underwood and Smith proved difficult to shift but the side was eventually disposed of for 119, Boddy claiming the best bowling figures with three victims for only 19 runs. The other wickets were shared by Baker, Peasgood and Abbott.

Pitts and Fairbairn put the Police on the way to victory by scoring 66 in fairly fast time before the former was caught in two minds by Marsay and clean bowled. The departing batsman scored 38, but he gave a couple of chances very early on. The same bowler claimed Fairbairn as a victim via the l.b.w. route at 83 after the batsman had totalled a patient 18.

Gash quickly got his eye in and was going nicely when Marsay claimed his third wicket at 94, hitting Gash's stumps when he had scored 19.

An S. C. C. XI

L. T. Lawrance, Jr., b. Boddy	15
W. Marsay, c. Boddy, b. Peasgood	1
W. E. Tingle, b. Boddy	8
J. Cornfield, c. Pitts, b. Peasgood	1
H. V. Thorne, b. Abbott	53
A. G. Norman, c. Cooper, b. Baker	13
L. T. Lawrance, c. Cooper, b. Baker	1
C. H. Mellor, l.b.w., b. Abbott	0
L. Underwood, not out	13
J. A. G. L. Smith, c. and b. Peasgood	7
H. A. Crickmer, c. Baker, b. Boddy	0
Extras	7
Total	119

Fall of Wickets:—1-6 (Marsay), 2-23 (Tingle), 3-24 (Cornfield), 4-32 (Lawrance Jr.), 5-69 (Norman), 6-73 (Lawrance), 8-93 (Thorne), 9-118 (Smith), 10-119 (Crickmer).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Boddy	6.7	0	19	3
Peasgood	6	0	42	3
Baker	4	0	30	2
Abbott	4	0	21	2

Police C. C.

F. A. Pitts, b. Marsay	38
J. E. Fairbairn, l.b.w., b. Marsay	18
S. V. Gash, c. Lawrance, b. Marsay	19
B. B. Boddy, retired	28
E. C. Baker, b. Crickmer	28
A. C. P. Abbott, c. and b. Tingle	1
W. V. K. Chadwick, c. Underwood, b. Crickmer	15
F. Peasgood, c. Lawrance Jr., b. Tingle	4
F. W. Bader, b. Cornfield	8
H. R. Cooper, b. Cornfield	0
A. E. Kyte, not out	0
Extras	17
Total	176

Fall of Wickets:—1-66 (Pitts), 2-83 (Fairbairn), 3-94 (Gash), 4-141 (Boddy), 5-145 (Baker), 6-161 (Chadwick), 7-161 (Abbott), 8-170 (Peasgood), 9-173 (Cooper), 10-176 (Baker).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	V
Cornfield	6	1	20	2
Thorne	6	2	16	0
Mellor	4	0	16	0
Marsay	6	0	30	3
Norman	3	0	25	0
Underwood	2	0	22	0
Crickmer	3	0	12	2
Tingle	4	0	18	2

Swansea's Easy Win In Welsh Cup

London, June 2.

In the Welsh Cup Final, Wellington beat Swansea by 4 goals to nil at Shrewsbury yesterday.—Reuter.

England, China to Meet in Mini-Soccer Cup Final

Fist Fight Almost Precipitates Riot as Chinese Defeat French 4-1; Portugal Beaten 3-0

BEFORE one of the largest crowds seen at the Aurora University ground, China and England yesterday earned the right to meet in the final of the International Mini-Soccer Championship when they eliminated France and Portugal. England played true to form to defeat a strong Portuguese team by 3-0. A near-riot almost stopped the game between China and France, which the former won by 4-1.

With five minutes to play, Y. C. Chen of China and Vinh of France collided and the latter struck his opponent. A fist fight immediately ensued and only the timely interference of the other players averted what might have become and ugly incident. Both players were immediately sent off the field by the referee and the teams continued with six men each.

China on the whole deserved her victory since she was better than France in every department. The French played well, however, in spite of the strong opposition they had to deal with and Collet, especially, did his utmost both in defence and attack.

China:—K. Y. Van, Z. B. Feng, N. L. Meng, L. H. Han, K. D. Sung (Y. C. Chen), K. S. Suen, P. T. Kan.

France:—Levy, Vinh, Roussel, Pecquery, Sinh (Heloyan), Bossuet, Collet.

China dominated right from the start and Levy conceded a corner in the second minute when he deflected P. T. Kau's shot. A little later, the French goalie dived at K. D. Sung's feet when the latter broke through.

China Opens Account

China scored in the 12th minute when Suen outwitted Roussel and gave the ball to K. D. Sung, who was unmarked. The Chinese wing had little difficulty in converting. The ball then travelled at a fast pace from one end of the field to the other for some time and neither side could locate the net. In the 32nd minute, Collet received a pass from Heloyan, beat Z. B. Feng and equalised for the French from a difficult angle.

The Chinese forged ahead ten minutes after the resumption when Roussel handled the ball just behind the penalty line. Suen took the free kick and although Levy got his hands to the ball, the shot was too hard to save.

In the 15th minute, the referee pulled Vinh up for dangerous play and awarded a penalty to the Chinese. Suen took the shot and although he directed the ball straight at the French goalie, the latter failed to hold it and the ball rolled in to make the score read 3-1 in favour of the Chinese.

Five minutes later, Suen completed a hat-trick with another goal after receiving a pass from P. T. Kau. With the score at 4-1, in favour of China, play deteriorated.

England In Top Form

Fresh from their success over Russia on Saturday, the English mini-soccer team played at top form to defeat the highly favoured Portuguese by 3-0. What made the victory sweeter was the fact that the Portuguese fielded their strongest team, with such players as H. Collaco and V. Sousa reappearing on the line up.

The English team was very well-balanced and both the defence and the attacking department worked with precision, while Morris in the goal displayed anticipation rarely seen on Shanghai fields, Jimmy Ward, who substituted for Parr in the second half, scored two goals after England was leading by 1-0 at half-time. The Portuguese played a good game, too, but they were faced with a defence which broke all their attacks.

England:—Morris, Arnold, Harrison, Jelly, Parr (J. Ward), Kinsella, McClarty.

Portugal:—M. Souza, A. Collaco, J. Remedios (C. Remedios), V. Sousa, I. Remedios (J. Roliz), H. Collaco, R. Favacho.

The Portuguese attacked right from the whistle and for some time had England fighting furiously back. I. Remedios centred a beauty only to see Collaco boot the ball well over the goal. Morris drew appause a minutes later when Favacho, receiving the ball from Remedios, directed a shot from point blank range, but the English goalie effected a marvelous save at the expense of a fruitless corner.

The Portuguese kept the ball in English territory, but the fine goal keeping of Morris kept them at bay.

In the 20th minute, Jelly took the ball down the field and gave it to Kinsella when he was about to be tackled by A. Collaco. Kinsella scored with a well-placed shot well out of M. Souza's reach.

The Portuguese made several changes after lemon-time, while on the English team Jimmy Ward replaced Parr. V. Sousa forced a corner, but Favacho booted wide. In the 10th minute, Ward came into the picture with a pretty goal scored into the top of the net after Kinsella had drawn C. Remedios out.

The Portuguese brought the ball through from the centre and Morris again demonstrated his skill by stopping another point-blank drive from Favacho. The goalie threw the ball to Harrison and the latter ran down the line to give it to McClarty, who in turn passed the leather to Hard, for the latter to net with a header, bringing the score to 3-0 for England.

Tant Mieux Wins Convincingly

London, June 2.

The Maharaja of Kehlapur's Tant Mieux galloped home an easy winner in the Derby Trial Plate at Hurst Park yesterday.

Starting at 11-8, Tant Mieux, who finished third in the Two Thousand Guineas to Djebel and Star Dust, passed the post three lengths ahead of Hippius, which in turn was two lengths in front of Turkhan. There were 12 starters.

Hippius started at 3-1, and Turkhan at 100-7. Both these colts were among the also rans in the Two Thousand Guineas. —Reuter.

Regional League Games

London, June 2.

Following are the results of Regional League fixtures played yesterday:—

SOUTH "C"

Charlton 4, Portsmouth 2
Arsenal 5, Southampton 0

SOUTH "D"

Aldershot 3, Crystal Palace 2
Brighton 2, Watford 2
Norwich 1, Southend 3
Queen's Park R. 5, Bournemouth 0

MIDLAND

Coventry 5, Luton 1
Leicester 0, Walsall 0
Wolverhampton 1, Northampton 0

EAST MIDLAND

Barnsley 3, Sheffield United 1
Grimsby 7, Doncaster 4
Notts County 3, Lincoln 0

WESTERN

Manchester United 0, Everton 3
New Brighton 0, Liverpool 0
Crewe 3, Chester 1

NORTH WESTERN

Burnley 7, Accrington 0
Carlisle 3, Blackpool 1
Barrow 1, Preston 4

SOUTH WESTERN

Bristol Rovers 3, Cardiff 3
Newport 11, Torquay 0
Hartlepool 2, Huddersfield 2
Leeds 3, Hull 1
Middlesbrough 6, York 1

FRIENDLY MATCH

Clapton Orient 2, Millwall 3

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Rangers 2, Falkirk 1

FRIENDLY MATCHES

Hearts 2, Hibernian 5
St. Mirren 0, Clyde 3.—Reuter.

Football Cup Results

London, June 2.

The following are the results of the Semi-finals for the Football Cup played yesterday:—

Blackburn 1, Newcastle 0
West Ham 4, Fulham 3.—Reuter.

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CANIDROME RESULTS

Sunday, June 2, 1940

Race	Placed Dogs 1st	Placed Dogs 2nd	Forecast Pool $5 Dividends	Forecast Pool $2 Dividends	Course Double Events		
1	2	3	155.90	62.30	$2 D/Events		
2	4	3	215.50	86.20	Race	1-2	$ 63.40
3	1	4	139.40	55.70	„	2-3	$ 30.70
4	4	1	32.40	12.90	„	3-4	$ 16.00
5	3	1	82.20	32.90	„	4-5	$ 13.40
6	5	1	99.40	39.70	„	5-6	$ 12.20
7	2	3	328.00	131.20	„	6-7	$ 65.60
8	6	2	82.20	32.80	„	7-8	$130.90
9	4	5	64.50	25.80	„	8-9	$ 27.80
10	2	6	150.90	60.30	„	9-10	$ 54.00
11	—	—	—	—	„	10-11	$ ——
12	—	—	—	—	„	11-12	$ ——

Last Night's Highest Dividends:

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 7 Dog No. 2-3 Div. 328.00

$2 Course Double Events Races 7/8 Dog No. 2-6 Div. $130.90

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The Graf Spee's Last Fight as Seen by Former Tientsin Boy

"Gentlemen, You are Free, It is My Turn to Be A Prisoner Now" German Skipper Says

MR. Archard D. Dixon, the son of Mr. C. D. Dixon of Tientsin, was, as will be recalled, a member of the crew of the freighter Tairoa which was sunk by the German battle-cruiser Graf Spee when on its way to England from New Zealand. When the Graf Spee was defeated during the Plate battle, Mr. Dixon, who was on his way to join the R.A.F. was a prisoner, being subsequently freed at the arrival of the battered German warship at Montevideo. In a letter to his father, Mr. Dixon gives a vivid description of the battle, which should be of all the more interest here since both his father and he are well known in Shanghai. Following is Mr. Dixon's "Log":

It was when we were four days out from Durban that we heard the S.O.S. from the Doric Star, attacked on the high seas by a German raider. The Tairoa, homeward bound from Brisbane, promptly altered course.

Next day at 4.45 a.m. we were roused from our bunks by the look-out. "All hands on deck! There's the raider, on the horizon!"

We dived into warm clothing and made for the fo'c'sle head. I trained my binoculars on a ship which was heading straight for us and coming up very fast. From her high control-tower I realized she was a battleship of sorts. We hove to and Capt. Starr ran up the answering pennant. No one was certain what she was as, at that distance, no ensign was visible; but we guessed she was the raider which had sunk the Doric Star.

She bore down on us at a tremendous pace, and then I saw the Nazi ensign at her truck. They saw it on the bridge, and Sparks was ordered to send out an S.O.S.—"Tairoa being attacked by Scheer." As he was sending the message, the raider opened fire. Five-nine shells hit the bridge; wheel and binnacle were smashed, and sandbags simply disappeared overboad.

Abandon Ship

"All hands to the boats!" We on the fo'c'sle made for the bridge ladder. I was half-way up when something like a cricketball struck my sea-boat. Running aft, I was climbing the iron ladder to the boat-deck, when another burst of firing hit the bridge. A white-hot piece of metal went streaking across the deck, and my binoculars, which were slung round my neck, were knocked clean overboard.

With Second Officer Costa we had lowered one boat into the water when a launch from the raider popped the stern. Her officer waved to us to get back on board, and as we returned to the ship a boarding party climbed up the rope ladder. Then, by the seamen's hatbands, we saw that the raider was the pocket battleship Graf Spee.

The two lifeboats in the water were ordered to be cast adrift. Then Capt. Starr was told to get under way, but he explained that as the forward steering gear had been shot away he would have to use the docking bridge wheel aft. Thereupon the German officer changed his mind, sent a semaphore message to the Graf Spee, and ordered us to collect clothes and blankets as we must go aboard the raider as prisoners of war.

The boarding party scurried round with revolvers, opening up hatches, and putting time-bombs into the holds. It was about now that I felt as if my boot was full of water, and my ankle began to be painful. I found my boot full of blood, and realised that what struck it as I climbed the ladder was a shell fragment. I was put into the first launch, together with two sailors who had both been wounded in the thigh.

"British Navy This Time"

On board the Graf Spee they put us into the hospital ward where a doctor X-rayed my ankle and then told me he would not extract the shrapnel unless it were painful, as he did not wish to risk cutting an artery. He was a fine, fatherly fellow, with a full moustache and a duelling scar on his cheek; he was from Heidelberg, and spoke English well.

They sank the Tairoa by gunfire and steamed off. A couple of hours later, Capt. Langsdorff visited us in hospital and apologised for having wounded us. "We do not make war on civilians," he said, "but you use your telefunken, so I have to open fire!"

He was a sandy-haired man of medium height, aged, as I judged him, about 42, with a keen intelligent face. He was an officer of the old Imperial Navy and upheld the traditional chivalry of the sea. In the nine merchantmen he sank, only three British were wounded, all on the Tairoa.

On the third day of steaming at full speed, we met the German tanker which refuelled the Graf Spee. Captain Starr and the crew of the Tairoa, except for the Chief Officer, Chief Engineer, Wireless Operator and Chief Refrigerating Officer, were put on board her.

We in hospital waved good-bye to our shipmates from the porthole as the launches took them across. It was the last we saw of them.

Four days later, at 6 p.m. the Graf Spee sighted another British ship. Gasmasks were distributed and the three doctors came to collect first-aid material. Then the Graf Spee hove to, and we guessed it must be another merchantman. It was the Streonshall, nine days out from Buenos Aires. Half-an-hour later we heard her being sunk by bombs. The prisoners were brought to the medical ward for inspection; till they saw us they had no idea that there were other British prisoners on board.

Next day we were pronounced fit, and left the hospital ward to join the officers locked up amidships over the magazine. There were 28 of them in a small petty-officers' mess-room.

"Shurshill" Unpopular

Most of the Graf Spee seamen were between 18 and 22 years old. Many of them could speak good English and were quite friendly. They wore small imperials and moustaches. When they met each other, they raised their hands with "Heil, Hitler" When the doctor came to the hospital ward, the attendants shout "Achtung!" click their heels and raise their arms in the Nazi salute. They were not averse to speaking of the war. They all hated "Shurshill," as they called our First Lord of the Admiralty.

On the morning of December 13, we were wakened at 5.30 by the alarm bells and tumbled out of our hammocks.

"What's it this time, boys? Another poor old merchant ship?"

Three long blasts sounded on the stern.

H.M. Navy Arrives

"That's something new!" We looked at each other with raised eyebrows and listened.

Suddenly there was a tremendous crash. An 11-inch gun was opening fire astern. A pause, then another crash; a salvo of heavy stuff whistled astern.

"It's the British Navy this time, boys."

And so it was. The guns thundred above us, and we heeled over as the Graf Spee began to zigzag. A shudder ran through her as she was hit for'ard. We realized that we were being engaged by more than one ship as we were firing on both side. It was hopeless to worry about being blown up. If a direct hit got the magazine below us, we should know nothing whatever about it.

Through three rivet-holes we could watch the guards outside hauling up shells from the magazine below us, all wearing their gasmasks. We also saw them carrying the first wounded down from the decks. Through the skylight came reflected the glare from the ship's seaplane which had caught fire. Through a chink in the skylight's steel shutter we could see that it was a fine sunny day with cloudless blue sky.

It may occur to English readers to wonder why the sailors were wearing gasmasks. It was a routine regulation; they used them for protection from the fumes of explosives. The rumour that gas-shells had been used by the British originated because the Germans had sprayed a powerful new disinfectant over the decks and the corpses. It had such a strong odour that it even penetrated our locked ward-room. The German doctor who came on board at Monte Video may have mistaken the odour for the fumes of gas and spread the gas-shell rumour, which was soon utterly discredited.

"Made in England"

At 10.10 a.m. I was in the bathroom washing and an officer was shaving, when crash. a shell landed on our bulkhead and put the lights out. Shell splinters were sprayed round the ward-room and one slightly wounded one of my mates. During a lull in the afternoon the master-at-arms, whom we had nicknamed "Jericho," came in to inspect the damage. He picked up a fragment and said with a grin, "Made in England, ja?"

At lunch we could not have coffee as the cook's galley had been hit, but weak limejuice was served with the eternal sausage and black bread. It fell quiet during the afternoon and we began to think we had got away from the British ships, but in the evening we opened fire again. They must have done some excellent shooting, for the Graf Spee got badly knocked about. In the evening the Achilles and Ajax closed, and only by skilfully turning the stern to them did Capt. Langsdorff save his ship.

The master-at-arms was full of admiration for them for daring to come so near. He said again and again. "You British are very hard!" Capt. Langsdorff himself speaking of the battle to Capt. Dove, also repeated, "You British are hard!"

Another lull and we went to bed, thinking we should probably escape the British in the dark, but at 9.45 p.m. our eleven-inch gun fired again. There were three deliberate shots. The last, at 10.15, closed the action. I dropped off to sleep, but at 12.30 was awakended by the ship's vibration as she went astern. In came the Lieutenant-Commander. "Gentlemen," he said, "you are free. We are at Monte Video. It is my turn to be a prisoner!"

Hair-Raising Acrobatics at Barnum's Circus

Lucio Cristiani does a somersault from one horse to another in one of the hair-raising acrobatic turns seen at Barnum and Bailey's circus, held at Madison Square Garden. This was but one of many spectacular acts which brought in the cash customers in large numbers.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Appollo II; 2, Jacko. Also ran:—Aidyn Wild, Bebben, Trump Card, Great Rambler.
2 lengths.—Time, 18.49.
Win, $57.50. Forecast 2-3 Div. $155.90.
Place, 1st $20.80; 2nd $8.40.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Grayzeb; 2, Great Romes. Also ran:—Sir Sewn, Careless Orontes, Vassar, Bowsterman.
2 lengths.—Time, 27.09.
Win, $25.20. Forecast 4-3 Div. $215.50.
Place, 1st $12.80; 2nd $22.80.
Double Event 1/2 2-4 Div. $63.40.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Warrenfield; 2, Chez Marcel. Also ran:—Reckless Mood, Distinction, Bonne Page, Mad Dale.
½ length.—Time, 26.88.
Win, $14.50. Forecast 1-4 Div. $139.40.
Place, 1st $9.30; 2nd $14.90.
Double Event 2/3 4-1 Div. $30.70.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Celadon; 2, Young Talgai. Also ran:—Adam's Ruin, Bandit, Great Rascal, Brigand.
A head.—Time, 30.44.
Win, $11.80. Forecast 41 Div. $32.40
Place, 1st $8.10; 2nd $8.60.
Double Event 3/4 1-4 Div. $16.

5—500 yd. flat.—1. Princess Talgai; 2, Grey Meg. Also ran:—Maggie, Golden Angelo, Our Fortune, Major.
1½ length.—Time, 30.42.
Win, $11.60. Forecast 3-1 Div. $82.20.
Place, 1st $6.70; 2nd $12.70.
Double Event 4/5 4-3 Div. $13.40.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Olympia; 2, Cabatin.
½ length.—Time, 30.23.
Win, $13.70. Forecast 5-1 Div. $99.40.
Place, 1st $7.70; 2nd $11.10.
Double Event 5/6 3-5 Div. $12.20.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Mac Queen; 2, Stormy Petrel.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.13.
Win, $47. Forecast 2-3 Div. $328.
Place, 1st $23.10; 2nd $16.70.
Double Event 6/7 5-2 Div. $65.60.

8—500 yd. flat.—Jorrock's Alone; 2, Don't Forget.
½ length.—Time, 30.09.
Win, $22.50. Forecast 6-2 Div. $82.20.
Place, 1st $11.80; 2nd $11.40.
Double Event 7/8 2-6 Div. $130.90.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Black Shdow; 2, Old Jade.
1½ length.—Time, 29.61.
Win, $12.70. Forecast 4-5 Div. $64.50.
Place, 1st $8.30; 2nd $10.60.
Double Event 8/9 6-4 Div. $27.80.

10—525 yd. flat.—1, Cute Viscount; 2, Sone Fortune.
Short head.—Time, 30.98.
Win, $58.60. Forecast 2-6 Div. $150.90.
Place, 1st $16; 2nd $8.30.
Double Event 9/10 4-2 Div. $54.
Cash sweep:—1st dog No. 1266; 2nd dog No. 176, 3rd dog No. 1481.
Unplaced:—1721, 1305, 364.

Madar's Rink Wins Day For Recs Bowlers

H.G.C. Beaten in Annual Inter-Club Match

Playing hosts to the Hongkew Golf Club, the Shanghai Recreation Club took the measure of the visitors yesterday in the annual lawn bowls match between the two clubs to retain the silver cup presented by the Hongkew Golf Club. The encounter was closely contested throughout with the home team managing to emerge victorious eventually by 81 shots to 73.

The H.G.C., however, had the consolation of winning two of the four rinks and tieing in another. It was the fine performance of F.O. Madar's rink that won the day for the Recs as they gained 14 shots by winning 26-12 at the expense of C.M. Sequeira's four.

The winning fours for the Hongkew Golf Club were skipped by A.M. Gutierrez and C.A. Pereira while the game between C.A. Silva's four and G.B. Stormes' four resulted in a tie. Detailed scores follow:—

H.G.C.		Recs	
C. M. Sequeira (skip)	12	F. O. Madar (skip)	26
A. P. Hoza		J. M. C. Lopes	
F. J. Skinner		R. E. Manley	
J. Rocha		T. G. Almeida	
A. M. Gutierrez (skip)	16	G. V. Jensen (skip)	15
A. Portaria		G. H. Akerman	
A. C. J. Pereira		H. Hotchkiss	
A. H. Corveth		L. R. Barrera	
C. A. Silva (skip)	22	G. B. Stormes (skip)	22
J. J. Sousa		C. Thompson	
J. M. O. Sequeira		C. M. B. Silva	
A. A. Assis		J. R. Main	
C. A. Pereira (skip)	23	R. J. S. Brandt (skip)	1
A. E. Collins		G. N. Manley	
J. M. Gonsalves		W. Hall	
C. G. Silva		B. A. Shirazee	
	73		81

One-Sided Rugby

London, June 2.

The three matches in the first round of the Rugby League Yorkshire Cup yesterday proved one-sided affairs, the results being:—

Bradford 22, Leeds 3
Castleford 17, Hunslet 10
Featherstone 18, Halifax 2

In friendly fixtures, Oldham, at home, went down to Huddersfield by 20-16, while Wigan beat Swinton by 18-4.—Reuter.

N. China Rolling Stock Co. Meeting

Peking, June 2.

The first general meeting of the projected North China Rolling Stock Company, which will be capitalized at Y.30,000,000, was held here yesterday. Shareholders will be asked to subscribe to Y.7,000,000 worth of shares. Two million yen of the Y.7,000,000 will be taken care of by the Continental Transport Material Company which will invest in kind.

Other shareholders are the North China Communictions Company, the the Hitachi Ltd., the Nippon Sharyo Company, the Umebachi Sharyo Company, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company and others.—Domei.

Nanking Official at Fukuoka

Fukuoka, June 2.

Mr. Cheng Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Nanking government and head of the new regime Chinese mission to Japan, arrived here this morning at 11.43 o'clock. He was accompanied by Mr Lin Po-sheng, Chinese Minister of Publicity.

The Chinese officials were welcomed by a large group of Japanese officials and civilians. After a short rest, they proceeded to the villa of Mr. Choshichi Arazu, near here.—Domei.

Foreign Minister of Rumania Resigns

To Go on Important Mission to Turkey Said Reason

Bucharest, June 1.

Jon Gigurtu, one of Rumania's biggest industrialists and a personal friend of Field Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, today exchanged his Communications portfolio for the Foreign Affairs portfolio after the resignation of Grigore Gafencu, Foreign Minister since December, 1938.

M. Gafencu tendered his resignation, it was understood, in order to be left free to carry out "an important diplomatic mission," possibly to Turkey. Observers pointed out that just before the recent Balkan Entente Conference he toured Europe on an extended visit to the various capitals in turn.

The change in the Foreign Ministry, the same observers said, will not affect the Rumanian foreign policy, which has already been set on its well-defined course. Rumania will remain strictly neutral.

Shortly after the resignation of M. Gafencu was announced, rumours spread about further changes in the Cabinet. But these rumours could not be confirmed this evening.

The new Foreign Minister was Trade and Industry Minister before he took over the Communications Ministry. He was admitted in Rumanian commercial circles to have been favourable to Rumanian-German economic co-operation in the past.—Havas.

Fire Damages Goods in Concession Shop

A fire of unknown cause broke out at a large Chinese money exchange and cigarette shop at 275 Ave. du Roi Albert at about 7.30 p.m. yesterday. The blaze was brought under control in a few minutes, but considerable damage was done to the goods stored on the top floor, where the fire originated. The French police were investigating the cause of the fire last night.

U.S. to Subsidize Red Cross Funds

Washington, June 2.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced yesterday the United States Government would make export subsidy payments to the American Red Cross to enable that organization to ship surplus food to war refugees in France at about half the market price.—United Press.

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A.T.S. Girls As Armourers

They like it, as is shown by the happy expression of these two helpers at an armoury in Britain. They are carrying a heavy Brenn gun and some rifles.

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THE PAST WEEK

The gloom with which last week opened has to a fair extent been relieved by realization of the fact that the Allied troops in Flanders, which the Germans hoped to entrap and annihilate, have for the greater part been evacuated and are now in Britain, British, French, and Belgian soldiers, who refused to obey the orders of their king to surrender,—resting and preparing again to meet the foe. For obvious reasons no detailed figures can be given of the numbers which have been extricated, but all reports go to show that, despite German claims, they are very considerable. The operation is probably the most brilliant one in military history. When the Germans succeeded in breaking through the Allied lines north of the Somme and swept along the north bank of that river to Abbeville and thence northward along the coast of the Channel, their high command confidently expected that with their numerical superiority they would be able to close the trap. Simultaneously with that movement fierce attacks were made in two localities along the Flanders front in an endeavour to cut the Allied forces into two and to drive the left wing westwards. The movement very nearly succeeded, but the Allied troops fighting a strenuous rearguard action retreated slowly before German pressure until they were in a position to avail themselves of the situation which would be created by flooding the areas from Nieuport in the east and Gravelines in the west. Thus a corridor was created, with the flanks protected by stretches of territory under water, along which the Allies slowly retreated as thousands upon thousands of men were rapidly embarked at Dunkirk and taken across the Channel. Despite every attempt of the German air arm to prevent this being done, hundreds of vessels of all classes shuttled back and forth across the Channel carrying men of the three armies back to safety. In their work they were supported by the Allied navies, and to some extent assisted by weather conditions. It was a complicated operation which could easily have gone awry if any mistake had been made, and it speaks well for the degree of co-operation which exists between all arms of the Allies that so enormous an undertaking could have been carried out so smoothly.

The Allies have, of course, lost a very considerable amount of material, though it may be taken for granted that what could be destroyed was, and what could not was rendered useless to the enemy in its present form. While all this was going on the Allied air forces maintained a continuous bombardment of positions behind the German lines and of industrial military objectives in western Germany. The Germans are naturally keeping very quiet about the damage which has been done in this way, but despatches from Berne in Switzerland report that the destruction which has been caused is enormously beyond general awareness, and that the German police have been obliged to rope off entire areas to prevent civilians from seeing the damage, which is reported to have already had serious repercussions on the *moral* of the inhabitants of those regions. Also in Germany there is being borne home to them the huge cost of lives and material which the German success in Flanders has involved. The German authorities are following their usual practice of endeavouring to keep the truth from the masses, though the sight of continuous lines of trains carrying wounded through Germany to Austria, Moravia, Poland, and in fact anywhere away from the heart of Germany, cannot but have its psychological effect. In the early stages of the battle which is now drawing to a conclusion it was reported that the Germans had thrown 1,800,000 troops into the fray. Casualties are reported to be at least 500,000, and if the enemy has indeed lost practically a third of those effectives during the past three weeks, the imposing victory which the Germans claim must be, in the eyes of the world, considerably modified. That the enemy has succeeded in driving the Allies out of Flanders and north-eastern France beyond the Somme is readily admitted, but he has failed in what was after all his main object: the destruction of the Allied forces, and his success, therefore, is only partial.

One of the most absurd claims which the Germans have made is to the effect that as a result of these operations one million prisoners have been captured. As the Allies only had 1,200,000 men in that area, and as apart from the Belgians, not all of whom have surrendered, the Allies have succeeded in transporting the greater part of their men back to Britain, the absurdity of the claim is only too manifest. What the next few days will bring forth it is not easy to see. When the Germans eventually obtain control of Dunkirk, and the whole of the Channel coast from Abbeville it may be that they will seek to consolidate their position and prepare bases for the threatened invasion of Great Britain. That the Allied air forces will seek continually to hamper them in this work may be taken for granted, and it may still be some time before the Germans will be ready to embark upon this movement which has fascinated other and greater military leaders than Herr Hitler. On the other hand he may decide to strike southwestwards across the Somme, and the Aisne in the hope of capturing Paris. The idea seems to be that if he could accomplish that he would then offer France peace on generous terms, thus isolating Britain as the object of the next attack. Apart from the unquestioned loyalty of the French to the Entente they are much too realistic not to understand that such a split as that would in the end involve their own destruction. Such a move, therefore, is doomed to failure before it is ever made. The Allies have sustained no blow in Flanders from which they cannot recover. The battle has, therefore, not proved decisive, except insofar as it has probably postponed the ultimate defeat of the Germans. The Allies are just as determined as ever they were, if not more so, to continue the struggle along the lines they have consistently followed since the commencement of hostilities, understanding that as far as they are concerned, their immediate duty is to foil Herr Hitler's *Blitzkrieg*, and to continue the struggle with the knowledge that time and the Allied blockade are assisting Herr Hitler's own wasteful methods in bringing about the enemy's downfall.

Italy to Decide

It may be that, when the Fascist Grand Council meets on Tuesday, Il Duce will announce Italy's entry into the war. The breaking off by Rome of the Anglo-Italian trade negotiations, on the ground that no useful purpose could be served by continuing them, was at least honest, in comparison with the flagrant dishonesty of Der Fuehrer, for it gives the Allies clear warning that, despite their efforts, the situation has worsened, and that Italy may take such decisions in the near future as will rank her alongside her Ally rather more positively than has been the case up to the present. The desire on the part of the Allies not to have to fight Italy is evidenced by the proposal to make the blockade less stringent against her. That proposal occasioned some anxiety, for it might very well have permitted Italy to continue as a channel through which Germany might receive a certain amount of contraband, and in making such a proposal the Allies were in fact modifying the efficacy of their blockade. With Italy definitely in the war she will be subjected to precisely the same degree of blockade as has been imposed upon Germany, and the closing of this avenue of supply to the latter will in effect amount to the further blockage of one of the various leaks in the blockade system, the existence of which has been notorious. The result from that point of view will be that the German-Italian alliance will have to depend upon the Balkans and Russia as their only remaining sources of supply. Russia, it is known, has definitely not come up to German expectations, while, if the Balkans cannot provide Germany with adequate supplies, how can it possibly be expected that they would be able to render much assistance to Italy? Regrettable as Italy's entry into the war would be, departure from her present ambiguous attitude will not be without its benefits for the Allies. The situation which will be brought about will be no different from what they expected it would be when they declared war on Germany for her invasion of Poland. In a state of non-belligerency Italy has been able to render some economic assistance to her ally. The extension of the blockade to her, and the expansion of her own needs by reason of war, will no longer permit her to carry on in the same way. Thus the imperative demands which will be made upon the Italian railway system will mitigate against the full receipt of those rail-borne coal supplies upon which Italy has now to depend for her industries. She will be thrown upon her own resources in other directions also, and it is only by a short sharp war, lasting perhaps no more than a few weeks that Signor Mussolini can hope to secure any benefits, and then only if he and Herr Hitler gain the day. There is little or nothing in the belief that Italian entry into the war will have much effect upon the fighting in northern France. Ever since the commencement of hostilities the French have made adequate dispositions to meet the possibility of an Italian invasion in the south, and the transport of reinforcements from the north to the south, except for some unforeseen circumstance, would not seem to be necessary. There is now very little reason to believe that Signor Mussolini will keep out of this war. That there are powerful influences in Rome in favour of Italy continuing to remain peaceful is undoubted, but the manner in which the controlled Italian Press has sought to inflame the masses in favour of war, clearly indicates what the rulers have in mind. It would consequently be most unwise to regard the future in any light apart from that of the inevitability of Italy's entrance, for the only question which up to the present has not been answered, is as to when it will take place. That answer may be given within a very short time.

The Irrepressible Prevaricator

The German claim that H.M.S. Nelson has been sunk has been denied by the British Admiralty, and another of the usual German lies has been nailed to the counter. The claim was made by the military spokesman at the Wilhelmstrasse at a foreign Press conference, but "When, where and by what means the sinking was effected was not stated for military reasons." Quite obviously the intention of the German authorities is to prevent the British Admiralty knowing where H.M.S. Nelson was. The German message goes on to state that of the 1230 men in the crew, 700 were killed. The falsity of the claim may be tested by another German press message which quotes the German high command on Saturday night, the same night on which the Press conference was held, as saying:

> "According to reports so far received three warships and eight transports with a total tonnage of roughly 40,000 tons have been sunk. Four other warships and fifteen commercial vessels were set on fire or badly damaged by different calibre bombs.

The tonnage of the Nelson is 33,950, so that for the remaining two warships and eight transports there is a balance of only 6,050 tons to be divided between ten vessels. The peculiarities of German arithmetical calculations when it comes to reporting the damage inflicted upon the British Navy, have already been commented upon; so much success against it has been obtained on paper, that the wonder is that anything of it remains for these further sinkings. The fact that the Navy has been able to support the evacuation of Dunkirk in the manner that it has, and still maintain large forces in the Mediterranean clearly proves the inaccuracy of the German claims which have been put forward with such assiduity from the commencement of hostilities. The astonishing thing about the whole matter is that in none of the reports has the slightest suggestion been made that the German fleet, or its remnant have at any time sought to take an interest in the proceedings off Dunkirk. Facts do speak louder than words and the absence of whatever German Navy which may still exist from the scene of these operations is the clearest possible proof that the claims which have from time to time been advanced by the British Admiralty, are completely true.

British Humour

The fact that British soldiers returned to England from Flanders in high spirits is indicative of the fine *moral* existing amongst troops who have withstood so brilliantly the intensive hammering to which they were subjected during the past three weeks. When men can endure the punishment which they have endured, and, tired out, can land from the transports singing their song of "Roll out the barrel," and wave encouragement and greetings to the civilians who saw them arrive, it speaks well for a race which the enemy was so pleased to dub effete and decadent. Then stories of the returned men suggest that man to man they are much better than their opponents and that when the latter were without the support of their mechanized units their showing was not too good. They, however, would not say that the Germans were effete or decadent, though they do claim that the Briton is the better soldier. For the second time within twenty-six years that fact has been clearly demonstrated, and the sons of the veterans of the last war, have already shown the world that they are just as fine a lot of men as were their fathers before them. So too have the French, and the German claim to have exclusive possession of the military virtues, has been shown to be the empty boast it was always thought to be. Probably one of the characteristics which go to reinforce the sturdiness which is traditional is the British sense of humour which does assist men in facing the most desperate situations. In this connection a story comes from Norway of the British soldier in charge of prisoners who found that they would attempt to make off into the forest through which they were passing, and in some cases succeed in effecting their escape. It was indeed a pretty thought with which he put an end to that. He ordered his companions to cut off all the trouser buttons of the prisoners, and take away braces or belts, with the result that the prisoners had to concentrate on holding up their nether garments instead of watching for opportunities to make off. Obviously if a man so situated did attempt it he would either have his trousers falling about his legs, or lose speed while seeking to prevent that. The dodge is not a new one, for in China police take away the belts of their prisoners forcing them to hold up the very wide trouser tops which the Chinese man effects. In such a condition the possibilities of escape are very considerably reduced, and the thought that this Chinese trick is being used to restrain German prisoners from seeking to escape, is not without its pleasing side.

LIGHTS ON AIR ROUTES

America's 2,016 Beacons Kept Bright

On the choppy waters of Norfolk's bay and the swells of San Frnacisco's harbour, giant rubber "doughnuts" carrying red, green and yellow lights are bobbing night and day. To seaplane pilots, they don't seem to bob. They look as stationary as the runway flares that bring a landplane safely down in darkness. That is why these new sea lights—first ever to achieve such an illusion—are important. Already accepted by the United States Navy and soon to be passed upon by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the lights will make night flying safer by outlining runways. They will enable navy and Coast Guard seaplanes to drop more surely into strange waters and giant transatlantic planes to land at night—a practice now forbidden by the government except in emergencies.

With every one of the new sea lamps lighted in the country's harbours this year, another chore will be added to those of the lighthouse keepers of the skies, the men who keep 2,016 lights burning along 24,249 miles of Federal airways. Their beacons, shining every fifteen miles, blaze pathways that criss-cross the continent from New York to San Francisco; Charleston, S. C., to Tucson, Ariz.; Dallas, Texas, to Seattle, Wash.; Billings, Mont., to El Paso, Texas, and along scores of other shorter routes.

Because the big lights turn themselves on ten minutes before sunset and off ten minutes after sunrise and flick a new bulb into place less than 30 seconds after one burns out, only 200 men are needed to tend them. Twelve of these keepers live at their lighthouses on emergency landing fields, on mountain tops or in desert out-posts so isolated they may not see another man for months at a time. Others—farm boys eager to pick up a little extra money and men who run the radio or teletype stations of the nation's network of airways communications—keep an eye on the beacons, make minor repairs, and call for help when they can't fix the lights. The roving lighthouse keepers answer their call.

Expert Electricians Tend Large Number

These mechanicians, whose only job is to keep the airways beacons bright at night, are all civil service employees of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. They are expert electricians, husky as backwoodsmen, from 25 to 55 years old, and in most cases married. Each of them watches over a string of from nine to 36 lights, depending on the wildness of the terrain.

Most days a nomad keeper gets up at 6 o'clock, eats breakfast and then phones the nearest radio communications station of the airways to see if any one has reported a light out. If so, he visits that beacon first. But no matter what his route, he always packs a lunch, usually soup, ham and cheese sandwiches and coffee, and emergency rations of canned corned beef and soups and a gallon thermos jug of water. Then (unless he's crossing the Rockies, where he rides a burro) he backs his truck out of the garage he uses as a workshop and heads for the beacon. Sometimes he has to circle 80 miles around a mountain to go fifteen miles in a straight line. Once he gets there, he gives the light either its quarterly major overhaul or its monthly check-up, and if he finishes before lunch, drives on to the next light. Usually he tends from one to three of them in a day. Before he signs off, he phones the radio communications station again to make sure all the lights on his beat are shining. If not he drives through the night to light the dark beacon even if it's 200 miles away, at the other end of his line. Otherwise, he puts up for the night in the nearest town. He won't get back to home-base, the centre of his route, until the week-end.

IN PARENTHESIS

Stronger Than He Looks

"I ASSURE you, Madam, that carpet your husband is examining will take some beating."

"Oh, that doesn't matter; he's stronger than he looks."

* * *

Shut You Up

"MY wife boasts that she can read me like a book."

"Aye, and I've nae doubt she can shut you up like one, tae!"

* * *

"Mein Trampf"

HECTOR says: It is rumoured that after the war, Hitler will accept an offer from Hollywood to make a Life of Charlie Chaplin, entitled "Mein Trampf."

* * *

Two Pints

THE teacher was giving the class a lesson on elementary geology, and he asked them, "Now, does anybody know what quartz is?"

"Yes, sir," piped out one bright lad. "Two pints."

* * *

Own Praise

BENJAMIN Franklin once attended a meeting of the French Academy and as he did not understand French he clapped loudly whenever the others clapped.

Afterwards his son said to him, "Papa, you kept clapping and louder than anyone else whenever they said anything in praise of you."

* * *

Throw Chest Out

THE maid at the boarding-house went to the landlady with an anxious look.

"That new boarder, I believe, is going to run off in the night," said she.

"Why?" asked the mistress, alarmed.

"Because," said the maid, "I heard him say to his friend: 'It's nice to open the window at night and throw one's chest out!'"

* * *

Personal Proposal

Two spinster ladies were discussing the small congregations attending their respective churches. One remarked that the usual number attending her church was never more than 50.

"That's nothing," replied the other. "So few attend our services that when the minister says 'beloved,' we're inclined to think it's a personal proposal."

* * *

Sense of Humour

GERMANS listening-in to their own radio stations recently were given these gems of wisdom, or crumbs of comfort:

A caterpiller in the vegetable dish is better than no meat.

* * *

Have soup for breakfast instead of coffee.

* * *

The German nation has returned to the modest standard of living of its ancestors.

* * *

With the necessary sense of humour the German people will get over all the present difficulties.

The issue of new *ersatz* coins to the value of one, five and ten pfennig was also announced. These coins, of zinc, will replace the copper and bronze currency now in use.

Scandal after scandal in the League of German Girls has created uneasiness among German mothers, who only with the greatest reluctance see their daughters come under the moral influence of the Nazis.

Germans of any profession are now eligible for posts as teachers in Poland without having previous experience.

Fresh B.E.F. to Be Sent To French Front

Rear Guard Fighting Desperately to Allow Remaining Allied Troops in Dunkirk to Get Out with Minimum Losses; Attacks Increased

London, June 2.

WHILE the last Dunkirk battalions of the British Expeditionary Force continued their desperate fight today to hold off the German advance until the remainder of the French and British forces in Flanders could be evacuated, Britain plunged into the task of reorganizing her fighting units for the next phase of the war.

As thousands of their battle-scarred comrades continued to stream into British coastal ports this morning, unscathed "Tommies" were given 48 hours leave, after which they will be incorporated into another expeditionary force ready to back up Generalissimo Maxime Weygand's campaign. It was believed these new British troops might possibly join one section of the B.E.F. which is now holding the Somme line with the French.

Although the rupture of Italian-British contraband negotiations indicates that Italian entry into the war may be imminent, such an eventuality is regarded in London with increasing calmness and confidence. Observers pointed out that the Allies' preparations have been completed to the last detail, taking into consideration Italy's entry into the conflict.

Assault on England Expected

The round-up of aliens and British suspects, on the theory that it is better to interview innocent persons than leave one traitor at liberty, was intensified yesterday and today with hundreds of possible "fifth column" members being swept into the dragnet.

Many commentators believed Germany's absorption of the pocket in northern France may be the signal for the commencement of a blistering assault against England, possibly coincident with an attack on Paris.

Meanwhile, returning British and French troops were weary but cheerful and confident. The fact that these men had no semblance of a "defeated army" has bolstered the home front's morale considerably and stories of the heroism of the Allied troops in Flanders have served to increase civilian determination to "fight on and win."—United Press.

Concentration at Dunkirk

Paris, June 2.

Under the guns of the British and French Navies, co-operating with the Royal Air Force, as well as French shore batteries, the bulk of the British Expeditionary Force yesterday was withdrawn into a 35 mile arc surrounding Dunkirk, while other units were still holding the Germans to permit General Rene Prioux' legions to break through the narrowing gap to the coast.

The forts at Dunkirk were heavily reinforced with guns, while the adjoining 35 French forts stretching along the coast were blazing continually at the German columns, which were also subject to a continuous battering from the Allied navies' big guns.

For once the weather came to the aid of the Allies. The wet, misty weather meant thousands more lives would be saved, as warships and transport ships were able to pour tired troops into their holds and sail for England with comparative impunity from bombs.

Nazi Heavy Guns Used

The Germans were trying every means to harass the evacuation. Mines were dropped by parachute, while motor torpedo boats raced along the coast, seeking to torpedo warships and the heavy guns of the Germans succeeded in taking up positions outside the Allied arc and were pounding both Dunkirk and the shipping standing off the port.

The ground around Dunkirk is admirably suited for defence. The Gravelines fort, which was manned by both French and British gunners, kept a constant fire on roads leading from Calais, from where the Germans were seeking to smash through the outer defences of the camp.

East of Dunkirk there is a string of 39 modern French forts studding the sand dunes. They kept up a barrage to protect the withdrawal of the British rearguards and the gallant French divisions of General Prioux.

Military commentators here last night pointed out that there had been no notable change in the siege of Dunkirk during the past 24 hours. The military spokesman said, "If the German attack can be withheld for a few days more, the B.E.F. will escape with much fewer losses than anticipated. The navy is carrying through the greatest exploit in its glorious annals by saving the British heroes from Flanders at the moment when the Germans are gloating they trapped the entire B.E.F."—United Press.

German Attacks Repulsed

Paris, June 1.

French troops in the northern pocket repulsed repeated German attacks today and continued to afford cover for the evacuation of the Allied forces in Flanders, the French General Staff communique announced tonight.

Meanwhile, there was steady activity on both sides of the River Somme. Unofficial but reliable reports also declared the Germans launched a surprise attack on the upper Somme, but failed to achieve "the results they hoped for."

The remainder of the front saw no action of any importance, the Staff communique declared.

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Germans Realising Terrible Losses

Morale Deteriorating in Area Bombed by Allies; Wounded Being Concealed

London, June 2.

A despatch to "The Times" from Berne today refers to the mounting realisation in Germany "of the cost in lives and material of the conflict and the wavering morale resulting from damage sustained in air raids."

The destruction caused by recent Allied air raids on Hamburg and other Rhineland and Ruhr industrial cities, the message says, has been enormously beyond general awareness.

The police are reported to have roped off entire areas to prevent civilians from viewing the damage, which is said to have already had serious repercussions on the morale of the inhabitants of these regions.

Aircraft crews believe that the petrol and oil stores at Rotterdam are now totally destroyed.

British aircraft yesterday morning machine-gunned enemy searchlight positions at Rotterdam with good results, it is further claimed.

Successful bombing attacks are also reported to have been made on the German-occupied harbours of Terschelling.

Trainloads of wounded, the despatch adds, continue to pour through, bound for Austria, the Moravian Protectorate and even Poland, where they are being sent to keep the country from realising the extent of casualities.—Reuter.

Palestine Rounds Up Germans

Secret Radio Transmitter Sought by Police

Jerusalem, June 2.

Preparations for all eventualities are continuing rapidly in Palestine.

While the police are completing a round-up of Germans, including a number of women, throughout the country, steps are also being taken against the possibility of fifth column activities in other directions.

A rigorous police hunt is now in progress for a secret radio transmitter which periodically broadcasts extremist Jewish views and alarmist reports.

Germans detained are now interned in large encampments outside the main cities.

The country as a whole presents to a visitor a picture of striking civilian tranquillity, with an ever-increasing appreciation of the full implications of Britain's present struggle.—Reuter.

Stirring Message Sent French Colonials

Air Attacks, Tanks Need Cause No Fear

Paris, June 2.

A stirring message was sent today to France's colonial troops at the front by General Huntziger, their commander.

"Soldiers, the war has started and to conquer, it is your morale that the enemy is attacking," the General said. "The enemy relies on fear. You already know that mass attacks by an air force, however impressive they may be they do not cause many casualties. Take shelter when the planes come and afterwards go back to your posts. Our aviation will protect you.

"Tanks can't do much against you," he added. "Let them pass after having hidden yourselves and then fire on their guide, without whom they are blind. Sooner or later they must get supplies. Don't let yourself be impressed by false rumours."—Havas.

British Still Holding Out in Calais

Flag Flies Over Fortress Despite Nazi Attacks

Paris, June 2.

A glorious page is being written in the annals of war by the small British detachment which, after being subjected for a full week to a rain of bombs from German planes and ceaseless land attacks, is still holding out in the old fortress of Calais and keeping the British flag fluttering above the port.

Following the powerful resistance being put up by the Allied forces in the North, the Germans are believed to be waiting for reinforcements before continuing their push and no new major offensive is expected for the next forty-eight hours.

The German air force was most active yesterday, staging a number of long-range bombing flights over French territory.

The enemy bombers also dropped their deadly missiles on several towns in South-east France, including the Marseilles area.

It is believed that four or five of the German machines were brought down by anti-aircraft batteries, but this figure has not yet been confirmed.—Havas.

R.A.F. Wreak Havoc Among German Planes

Many Air Fights Over Dunkirk; Supplies for Trapped Troops

London, June 2.

No less than 73 German planes were shot down or damaged by British machines in the Dunkirk area alone yesterday, according to an official announcement.

The British losses in this sector are said to be 13 aircraft missing.

It is also stated that Rotterdam oil storage depots were successfully attacked yesterday, while many hits and fires are claimed to have been started around Nieuport and on port facilities at Ostend.

In a running fight between three Ansons of the Coastal Command and nine Messerschmitt fighters off the Belgian coast, it is stated, two German planes were shot down, two disabled and the rest flew away.

Medium bombers of the R.A.F. and Fleet Air Arm continued to support withdrawal operations of the British Expeditionary Force throughout yesterday. Canal, bridges, motor transport, railway junctions and troops are reported to have been repeatedly attacked.

In the Narvik area on May 29, British fighters destroyed two German aircraft and severely damaged two others, the announcement concluded.—Reuter.

Many Air Fights

London, June 2.

Royal Air Force planes protecting the evacuation of Allied troops from Flanders engaged in a number of fights with the enemy yesterday, while medium-size bombers dropped their deadly missiles on bridges, tanks, motorized columns, and infantry troops, the Air Ministry announced today.

A German Messerschmitt chaser approached to within forty yards of one of the bombers but was forced to retire and was later seen in flames.

Off Ostend, a large group of British bombers engaged in a fight with two German Junkers. The latter were compelled to drop their bombs into the sea and then to flee at full speed. One of them had its rear machine-gun put out of action.

A German observation balloon was attacked at an altitude of 1,500 feet near Nieuport and is believed to have been destroyed.—Havas.

Supplies Dropped to Troops

Paris, June 2.

Despite very thick fog on the Channel coast, our aircraft carried out re-provisioning missions during the night in the region of Dunkirk," states a French Air Ministry communique.

"Valuable information about enemy artillery activity, particularly north of Peronne-Amiens line, and north-east of Abbeville was also brought back.

"During the day, bombers bombed motorized columns between Doullens and Abbeville.

"Airfields occupied by Germans were also bombed," the communique concludes.

Air Fight Over Rhone

The latest French war communique claims successes against a German air formation in the Rhone Valley. It says:

"On the afternoon of May 31, our bombers continued their heavy action, despite the activity of enemy fighters.

"A considerable number of reconnaissance flights were carried out on the Meuse, Moselle and Rhine.

"During the afternoon of June 1, an enemy air formation was intercepted by our fighter aircraft in the Rhone Valley. We brought down several of the machines, the number of which has not yet been ascertained," the communique concludes.—Reuter.

Massed Fire Protects Ships

London, June 2.

A special commentary issued here today reprints an editorial in the "New York Times" in which the newspaper, after referring to the German avoidance of air combat with British planes, says: "It may be that the Allies have gradually learned from the lessons in Norway that the massed anti-aircraft fire of warships, sent up as a curtain barrage, is a definite deterrent even to determined bombers.

"In any case the heroic and efficient evacuation of Dunkirk, which yesterday seemed to be achieving a measure of success, would seem to indicate this."—Reuter.

Nazis to Put Dutch Soldiers to Work

Half of Army to Be Freed To Aid War Effort

Berlin, June 2.

The German authorities are demobilizing half the Dutch army immediately with the intention of enabling them to contribute to Germany's war effort.

An order by Herr Hitler says the measure chiefly affects members of Dutch forces who are normally engaged in agriculture, mining, food industry, building and trade, and similar branches.

These regulations also apply to Dutch soldiers who are prisoners of war.—Reuter.

Rome, Berlin Expected to Launch Peace Offensive Before Italians Join in

Il Duce in Difficult Position Since Peace Terms Must Be Accompanied by Ultimatum

New York, June 2.

Washington officials expect a peace offensive to be launched jointly by Germany and Italy in the near future and to be accompanied by a threat of Italy's participation in the conflict if the peace offer were to be rejected.

No official information on the subject has been obtained yet, but the belief is based on cables received from trustworthy sources.

Italy would launch the offensive on her behalf and on behalf of Germany in general terms with the suggestion that details be agreed upon at a peace conference.

It is believed that Il Duce would include Italy's claims upon Britain and France in the peace offer.

"Observers in Washington," the correspondent said, "are of the firm belief that Italy's war preparations and bellicose tone of the past few days are but part of the set-up for a forthcoming peace offensive with a view to strengthen the effects of an ultimatum announcing Italy's participation in the war should it be rejected. However, it is not believed that Il Duce is bluffing, for if he does send an ultimatum he will no longer be able to back down."—Havas.

German Bombers Destroy Canadian Memorial

Situated in an open field, far from any military objective, the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge, pictured above, has been destroyed by German bombers, according to cables reaching Shanghai yesterday. News of the wanton destruction aroused great indignation in Canada, Great Britain and France particularly, since there appeared to be no reason whatever for the bombing. The above photograph was taken on July 26, 1936, when the monument was unveiled in the presence of thousands of visitors from Canada and Great Britain, among whom were veterans of the world war.

Soldiers from Dunkirk Tell Graphic Story of Retreat

Men Waiting for Embarkation on Exposed Beaches; Triple Form of German Attack on Infantry

A South-East Port on the British Coast, June 2.

A CONTINUAL thunder of heavy guns rolling across the English Channel last night indicated that Allied warships standing off shore from Dunkirk were sending salvoes of shells into German troops attempting to halt the Allied evacuation from Flanders.

The latest troops of the B.E.F. to arrive here pieced together the scene that is being enacted at Dunkirk, where all types of vessels have been brought into action to evacuate the "lost Allied armies of the north".

"Things are getting worse for the troops," one British soldier told me. "On the long miles of sand dunes in the centre of the bomb-flattened Dunkirk area, the British and French troops are waiting to be taken off. They are in a terribly exposed position. The best they can do is dig holes in the sand while they await their turn to embark.

"While they do so they are attacked by artillery, air bombs and air machine gunning."

Trench Mortars Used

Late comers told me the Germans got so near the outskirts of Dunkirk that they were using trench mortars against the town. Among the latest arrivals were an increasing number of French troops.

Around Dunkirk, according to the latest reports, the Allies have drawn up a last defence line. Everything—every car, lorry and piece of demolition work—that can be used was being used to form that last line, soldiers said. Beyond this there will be nothing but men with rifles on the shore and the guns of the fleet at sea.

The men who are now in Dunkirk are nearly all men who have been fighting the rear guard action. Against the encroaching Germans they themselves had little more than rifles. Somewhere behind them, the guns of the navy were their hope of rescue.

During the last few days the United Press correspondent has spoken to scores of men who spent days on the beach subject to air bombing. From what he heard there is little doubt that this heroic band of British and French soldiers faced a situation never before equalled in British history.

The story told by late arrivals indicated the final lines held by the British and French troops in Flanders along the Lys River, later through northern France to Belgium and finally along the canals outside Dunkirk, were manned by men armed only with rifles.

In the early stages of the retreat there was considerable artillery support, but as the lines drew nearer to the coast this became impossible and the Allies fought only with rifles against German four-inch mortars, heavy artillery and automatic weapons.

The soldiers said the Germans did not use tanks during the last stages of the attack. It was therefore suggested that the German mechanized push had died down, leaving artillery and infantry manœuvring more on the lines of the last war.

A Triple Form of Attack

"This has been a war of movement" one Scottish soldier said, "You don't have time to dig in. You meet the Jerry and the first thing thrown at you is high explosives from artillery which keeps you close to the ground. Then they open up with scores of four-inch trench mortars, which are very efficient. Then comes an attack by low-flying planes. This combination of three German units can bring infantry within 25 yards of the British lines."

"Time after time this is what happened. When the barrage ended we looked up and, just as we expected, there they were—scores of Germans armed with tommy guns and rifles. Time and again we threw them back and time and again we had to retreat in the face of their overwhelming odds. Often they were ten to one.

"We retreated orderly and steadily all the time and exacted an enormous toll. But their superiority of equipment was such that it was merely a question of hanging on as long as we could and then getting back as slowly as we could, still holding them.

"Give us the same equipment as the Germans and we will finish this war in three months. When we met them alone they couldn't stand up to us. Even against everything they have we have been driving them back and doing it with bayonet and rifle."—United Press.

Poor Visibility Aided Allies

Germans Admit Evacuation From Dunkirk; Extravagant Claims Still Made

Berlin, June 2.

A German military expert, quoted by the German official news agency, says that "the British Expeditionary Force had an unexpected stroke of good luck in the poor visibility of the past few days."

"This," he added, "enabled them to disembark in considerable numbers."—Reuter.

German Claims

Berlin, June 2.

The first phase of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's great spring offensive was completed with the "destruction" of France's three crack northern armies and the "defeat of remnants" of the B.E.F., authorized German military quarters said here last night.

According to these sources the British, without tanks and without any mechanized equipment, were still clinging precariously to Dunkirk and the tall ridges of sand dunes stretching eastwards towards Nieuport, while the embarkation of Allied troops to England continued.

French resistance in the north, however, according to German quarters, is now "virtually non-existent." Authorized German sources admitted the British, assisted by misty and rainy weather which hindered German bombers, succeeded in transporting a considerable number of troops across the Channel, although they claimed this was carried out with heavy British losses.

Fierce Attacks

According to German accounts, the British succeeded in taking positions around Dunkirk behind inundations from the Canal de la Basse. Despite the British lack of artillery they evidently thus far have succeeded in withstanding the German attack, which, according to authorized military sources, continued yesterday with unabated fierceness.

German press reports, however, stated that the Germans had succeeded in taking a bridgehead over this canal and were in a position to smash the last British resistance in the near future.

Meanwhile, speculating on the future action of the German High Command, the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" said, "It would not be in keeping with the Fuehrer's war strategy to sit back and take a rest. The beaten enemy will be given no breathing space, especially as now excellent conditions have been created for a new thrust of even greater force."—United Press.

Battleship Launched In United States

Sixteen-Inch Gun Vessel Cost $80,000,000

Washington, June 2.

The United States battleship Washington, the first battleship to be built in the United States since 1921, was launched yesterday.

With a displacement of 35,000 tons, the Washington was laid down in 1938 as part of the 1936 building programme.

The Washington, whose estimated cost is $80,000,000, is designed to carry nine 16-inch guns and four aircraft.

Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, in a speech at the launching ceremony, said an adequate navy capable of defeating an enemy navy at sea was the only sure way to bring a war to a close.

The American people, he declared, were determined at all costs to prepare for any eventuality that might follow the European war.

Another battleship is to be launched this month, and six others are under construction.—Reuter.

Victory If Allies Hold Out Thirty Days

Minneapolis, June 2.

"If the Allies can hold out for 30 days, they will win the war," declared Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an interview here.

"The only thing that could relieve the United States from the present threat," he added, "is the defeat of Hitler. Every action of his Government has indicated that he longs for the great natural resources of South America."—Reuter.

Canadian Memorial Destroyed

Vimy Ridge Monument to Dead Bombed; Indignation Rouses in Ottawa

Ottawa, June 2.

Great indignation has been aroused throughout Canada by reports that the Canadian War Memorial at Vimy Ridge has been destroyed by German bombers.

"The Huns have gone quite mad," declared Mr. Walter Allward, soulptor and designer of the Memorial, commenting on these reports.

"It seems such a wanton thing," he added. The Memorial is in an open field. It is not in the heart of the village, and there are no military objectives near by. This is a sad commentary on civilization."

Mr. Norman Rogers, Minister of Defence, said: "If the report is correct, this new act of German vandalism will only serve to strengthen the will to victory of the Canadian people."

Mr. Hanson, Conservative leader, referred to the reported bombing as a "dreadful outrage which will stir our people, and surely our Government, to invincible determination to use every ounce of our strength to defeat this new enemy of civilization."—Reuter.

German Planes Bomb French Cities

Thirty Killed in Attack On Lyons Area

Paris, June 2.

German planes attacked Marseilles and Lyons yesterday, but French aircraft quickly dispersed the raiders, according to reports reaching here last night.

It was considered significant here that the planes attacking Marseilles from the sea would have to come either from the general direction of Italy or the Balearic Islands before approaching the coast.

Three waves of German planes flew over the towns of southern France, according to the reports. Thirty persons were killed at Lyons and a number of buildings were set afire. Little damage was done at Marseilles, it was said.—United Press.

Irish Trips Suspended

London, June 2.

With a view to reducing all forms of unnecessary travel from the country, the Home Office announces that henceforth exit permits to travel from Britain to any part of Ireland will only be granted if the journey is of national importance.—Reuter.

Last Efforts Being Made to Keep Italy Out of War

Little Hope of Success Entertained; All Now Depends on When Il Duce Gives Word

London, June 1.

THE same neutral powers that have already urged Italy to remain non-belligerent may make new efforts to restrain Italy at the eleventh hour, but these efforts are foredoomed, British political observers stated tonight.

Third powers', notably American attempts to show the Italian Government the advantages of maintaining neutrality were futile in the past, and there is no reason to believe they will prove more successful in the future.

Italy, British observers said, possibly is still engaged in a large-scale game of blackmail to obtain as big as possible concessions from the Allies. But it is clear that further concessions would serve only to keep Italy out of the war a little longer, they added.

The Allies, however, have taken steps to face the situation. Following Italy's decision to break off her economic negotiations with Great Britain, the Allied contraband control will be strictly enforced. Italy's economic system may therefore suffer from the rigorous attitude which Italy herself forced Britain and France to adopt.—Havas.

Troops to Move First

New York, June 2.

Fascist quarters close to the Italian Government revealed yesterday to the Rome bureau of the Associated Press that Italy intends to announce its entry into the war most probably after Italian forces already have moved somewhere outside Italy, reports to the A. P. here disclosed.

Officials in Rome, the news agency reported, are taking precautions to safeguard Italy's colonial frontiers against counter-attack if and when Italy enters the war on the side of Germany.—Domei.

Foreigners Evacuate

Rome, June 2.

Foreign nationals are hastily evacuating Italy following further deterioration in the relations between the Allies and Italy. All trains to the frontier are overfilled with foreigners.

French and British nationals, however, have to apply at the Ministry of the Interior for a visa. When they do so, they are told to return in five days' time, and "if permission is ready you will get a visa."

Any day between June 4 and June 14 is the man-in-the street's forecast for Italy's entry into the war. A meeting of the Italian Cabinet is arranged for Tuesday, June 4.

Crown Prince Umberto, Commander-in-Chief of the northern area, left by special train yesterday for Turin. He was seen off by the German Ambassador, Dr. von Mackensen.

The Prince was wearing civilian clothes, and was accompanied by Marshal Graziani, former Viceroy of Ethiopia.

He will inspect the annual national assembly of Grenadiers on the reserve list at Genoa, and will attend a similar annual gathering of infantry at Fiume on June 8, 9 and 10.—Reuter.

Ecuadoreans Asked to Go

Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 2.

Italy has suggested that Ecuadorean officers in training in Italy return home immediately, in view of the possibility of Italian involvement in the European war, it was understood here yesterday.—United Press.

French Talks Suspended

Paris, June 2.

The breaking off of Anglo-Italian negotiations for a contraband agreement has had an immediate reaction on certain questions which were practically settled between France and Italy, according to authoritative French circles.

Agreements which were to have been signed have now been suspended.—Reuter.

Natural Consequence

Paris, June 1.

The rupture by Italy of trade and contraband control negotiations with Britain naturally brought about the immediate suspension of Franco-Italian talks, French quarters reported today. The Allies, they pointed out, were pursuing parallel courses in parleys with Italy in accordance with their policy of complete solidarity.

Suspension of Franco-Italian conversations, they added, is one more convincing proof of the falseness of wishful German attempts to separate Britain and France.—Havas.

Rupture Not Explained

London, June 1.

The Italian authorities have not as yet explained why they suddenly decided on May 28 to break off trade and contraband control parleys with Britain after an agreement in principle had been reached, British political quarters revealed today.

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Italian Journals Rattle Sabres

Italy Said Certain to Fight Allies; To Join Attack on France

Rome, June 2.

Italy is certain to enter the war to fight her "French and British enemies until final victory", the authoritative "Relazione Internationale" said in an article published here yesterday.

There was wide speculation here whether the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, would disclose his decision regarding entry into the war soon.

The Fascist National Council sent a declaration to Premier Mussolini yesterday calling upon him "to accomplish the nation's unity." The declaration said the Italian people are ready to meet any challenge and all trials.

Bonds Must be Cut

Italy, the National Council said, must cut the bonds of foreign control of the seas which threaten her with economic suffocation and coerce Italian free will.

The "Relazione" assailed the French attitude toward the surrender of King Leopold of the Belgians, which the journal described as noble. "There is no place for the French and British Governments in Europe," the journal added.

Meanwhile, the "Popolo di Roma," in a military article analyzing the situation on the West Front, said the next battle would be fought for the possession of Paris. The German High Command, the newspaper said, expects the Flanders operations to be concluded within 24 hours.

The United States Ambassador to Italy, Mr. William Phillips, meanwhile, flatly denied reports published in the United States alleging he attempted to see Signor Mussolini this week, but was refused audience. He said he has made no effort to see Il Duce since the last time he conferred with him.

Regarding the note from President Roosevelt, which the Ambassador was reported to have delivered to the Italian Government, Mr. Phillips declined to comment.

(Reports that President Roosevelt has had several trans-Atlantic telephone conversations with Il Duce were denied at Washington.)

Significant Events

Events of the past week strongly indicated that Italy would imminently declare itself on the side of Germany and enter the European war.

The most significant occurrence was the sudden termination of Anglo-Italian trade negotiations with no indication that they would be resumed in the near future.

The officers of the University of Militia yesterday reported to Signor Mussolini that they were ready for war, having completed the training of 2,060 officers and 24,681 Blackshirts. In the report, Lieut.-General Enzo Galbiati said that "all indications point to an inevitable armed conflict between the Fascists and the Demo-plutocratic warlords."

Simultaneously, it was reported that Japan had promised to aid Italy economically in Ethiopia in the event of Italy's entry into the war.

Neutral diplomatic circles here said there was "no question" that Italy would enter the war; the only question is when Il Duce will give the word.—United Press.

Eire in Danger, States Mr. de Valera

Hundreds Rush to Enlist In Defence Force

Dublin, June 2.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Eamon de Valera, warned the citizens of Eire in a radio broadcast last night, that "our nation is in immediate danger, against which we have days, and not weeks or months to prepare."

"It would be futile", the Prime Minister said, "to believe our will to be neutral will save us. We must be realists and realize when great nations are in conflict the rights of small nations mean nothing to them".—United Press.

Hundreds Rush to Enlist

Dublin, June 2.

Eire's appeal for army recruits was answered with a rush in Dublin yesterday.

By afternoon, hundreds of men had volunteered, and it is learned that there will be ample numbers of men available in each area for local security guards.—Reuter.

Norwegians Withdraw At Haalogaland

Somewhere in Norway, June 2.

The withdrawal of Norwegian troops in the south district of Haalogaland has been successfully carried out, despite energetic German pressure, according to a communique issued by the Norwegian High Command.—Reuter.

Soviet Delegates Leave Belgrade

Belgrade, June 2.

The Soviet diplomats who had come to represent their government at the ceremony of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Soviet-Yugoslav trade agreement, left Belgrade today.—Havas.

United States Need Greater Army to Meet Threat to Hemisphere

Army Chief of Staff Stresses Time Factor in All U.S. Preparations; Present Weakness Shown

Washington, June 2.

The Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, yesterday issued a statement backing President Roosevelt's request for discretionary authority to call the National Guard into active service as a precautionary move against "the recognized possibility of dangerous developments in this hemisphere."

The army has only five streamlined infantry divisions of 8,500 men each available for service in continental United States, General Marshall said. A sixth division is being organized, he revealed. In the event of trouble in the Western Hemisphere the nation must have more "trained and seasoned" troops quickly, he declared.

"Time again is the essential factor in these matters...." Gen. Marshall continued. "It is essential these days that the War Department, through the Commander-in-Chief, be in a position to act with rapidity."

Gen. Marshall did not say where trouble might be expected in the Western Hemisphere in the near future, but the European war has raised questions here regarding the position of British, French, Danish and Dutch possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Moreover, there have been increasing reports of pro-Nazi political activities in the Latin American countries.

Congressional opposition to President Roosevelt's request for the authorization to call up the National Guard and reserves for military duty developed here today with the Michigan Republican, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, saying the proposal was "shocking."

"If we are close to an emergency Congress should stay in session continuously," Senator Vandenberg said.

Senators Berton K. Wheeler, Montana Democrat, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin Democrat, and Styles Bridges, New Hampshire Republican, seconded Senator Vandenberg's statement. Other Senators, however, supported President Roosevelt's request.

Army officers said they did not desire to disturb the status of 235,000 National Guardsmen or 14,000 reserve officers because of the possible effect on private employment since the guardsmen would be forced to abandon private jobs if summoned to active duty, after which they might be unemployed. Army officers instead said they preferred the goal of 450,000 regular troops which could be reached by voluntary enlistments.

Congress declared a recess yesterday for the week-end to await the testimony of army and navy experts to determine what is needed in connection with the President's supplemental defence programme.—United Press.

Lord Gort Received By the King

Rearguard Action Related To His Majesty; Conference Held in War Office

London, June 2.

General Viscount Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, talked with King George for 30 minutes yesterday, giving the King an account of recent activities in Flanders.

The King asked General Gort a number of questions regarding the British rearguard action. Only a handful of people were outside Buckingham Palace when General Gort arrived, few of whom recognized the British commander.

General Gort returned to England yesterday after handing over the command of the British troops in France to a subordinate officer.—United Press.

War Office Conference

London, June 2.

Lord Gort, who has returned to England on handing over the command of the remaining British troops in France to a less senior officer, had a conference with General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and other high officers at the War Office immediately after his arrival in London early yesterday.

The War Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, who met him at London station, was also present.

Viscount Gort was yesterday invested by the King with the Insignia of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Someone who saw Viscount Gort's arrival recorded in a broadcast last night that the Commander-in-Chief said: "It is not my arrival that matters but the arrival of my army."

Shortly afterwards he declared: "We shall meet them again. Next time victory will be with us."—Reuter.

Finnish Casualties Announced

Soviet Losses Were Five Times Heavier

Helsinki, June 2.

The latest official casualty list of the Soviet-Finnish war was published here today.

Killed during the conflict were 1,032 officers, 3,682 non-commissioned officers, and 14,882 men.

Missing, including those presumed to have been captured by the Russians, are 75 officers, 387 non-commissioned officers, and 2,081 men.

Five hundred and ten officers, 2,391 N.C.O.'s and 21,649 men were seriously wounded.

The total casualties amounted to 69,406 officers and men.

It may be recalled that the casualty lists announced by Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotoff of Soviet Russia admitted that the Finnish losses amounted to less than one fifth of the Russian losses.—Havas.

Earl Browder Heads U.S. Communist Party

New York, June 2.

The National Convention of the Communist Party of America adjourned today following the nomination of Mr. Earl Browder, Communist leader, for President, and Mr. James W. Ford, negro, for Vice President. The Convention yesterday adopted a platform for the 1940 Presidential campaign calling for support of the peace policy of the Soviet Union.—United Press.

Japan Expects Agreement With U.S. on Cotton

Tokyo, June 2.

The existing gentleman's agreement between Japan and the United States on Japanese exports of cotton fabrics to the Philippine Islands, will be extended in its present form for another year, it was revealed here today.

As has been the case, Japanese exportation of cotton fabrics to the Philippines will be limited to 45,000,000 metres a year. The existing gentleman's agreement will terminate at the end of July.—Domei.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Germans Hold Picnic On Ramses

With a crowd of 500 German residents, the small river steamer seen above, left the Customs Jetty at noon yesterday for the Hamburg Amerika Linie's liner Ramses which is moored above the Nantao boom. It was believed to be the first time since the liner arrived in port on Sepember 2, 1939, that non-members of the crew boarded her. The picnickers returned to the Customs Jetty early yesterday evening.

Chinese Question Talks with Japan

Concern Expressed Over London and Tokyo Trade Negotiations

London, June 2.

The Chinese Ambassador to London, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, visited the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon and expressed the Chinese Government's concern over recurrent negotiations for an Anglo-Japanese trade agreement.

Replying to a United Press inquiry, the British spokesman denied that Britain intends to guarantee oil supplies to Japan and intimated that oil had not entered into the Anglo-Japanese discussions.

The conversations, however, envisage the allotment to Japan of specific "Dutch Indies and Malayan rubber and tin exports", he said. It was believed the arrangements would also include the shipment of wood to Japan from the British Empire.

In return it was expected Japan would cease exporting strategic raw materials to Germany through Dairen and Vladivostok.

Although British and Chinese officials were reticent regarding Dr. Quo's representations to Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, yesterday, it was recalled that Britain is committed by a League of Nations resolution declaring that the members would do nothing to weaken Chinese resistance.

It was also recalled that the British Government has repeatedly declared its Far Eastern policy to parallel that of the United States.—United Press.

Latvian War Minister Leaves for Moscow

Riga, June 2.

General Berkis, the War Minister, left for Moscow today upon the invitation of the Soviet Government. He will represent Latvia at political negotiations with the Soviet Government.

Foreign observers here declared that this visit is connected with the strengthening of the military preparations of Soviet Russia along the borders of Latvia and Estonia.—Havas.

Tram Mechanics Return To Work After Strike

Three hundred fitters and mechanics employed at the Baikal Road depot of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., who called a strike on May 31 when their demand for an increase in wages was not met by the company officials, resumed work at the plant on Saturday. Negotiations between the workers and the company authorities were proceeding satisfactorily yesterday, it was reported last night.

Prime Minister to Make Statement

London, June 2.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, will make a statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday on the progress of the war.

It is hoped, says Reuter's Lobby Correspondent, that he will be able to give a full account of the withdrawal of Allied forces from Flanders, and that he may also say something about the meeting of the Supreme War Council last Friday.—Reuter.

Last Efforts Being Made To Keep Italy Out of War

(Continued from page 7)

They voiced surprise at the Italian Government's action, pointing out that the main question rousing Italian anger in the past—that of contraband control—was well on its way to a satisfactory solution.

Pending receipt of Italian explanations, no comments can be made, they added.—Havas.

Sanctions Recalled

Rome, June 1.

"The National Council of the Fascist party feels that sea control has become a means of strangling Italy economically and is assembling around Il Duce, who calls for the independence of the fatherland on the seas," a resolution adopted by the Council today states.

It recalls the 600,000 dead that the Italian armies lost in the first World War and the sanctions that were imposed against Italy during her Ethiopian campaign.

The Council meeting was presided over by Signor Ettore Muti.—Havas.

Tunisia, Malta to Be Italian Objectives

Air Force to Harass Navy In Mediterranean

Rome, June 2.

Tunisia and Malta will probably be Italy's first objectives upon her participattion in the European conflict, which is expected to occur on or after June 6, according to foreign observers here.

Final decisions will most likely be taken when the Council of Ministers meets under Signor Mussolini's chairmanship on June 4.

Italy's entry into the conflict will probably coincide with a German offensive against the Allied armies.

The Italian air force is expected to bear the brunt of early operations with the object of forcing the British and French to concentrate in the Mediteranean.

The departure of M. Gregor Gafencu from the Rumanian Foreign Ministry indicates a profound change in Rumania's policy and may have important repercussions on Italy's attitude. Havas.

Chungking A.R.P. Made Stronger

Rewards Offered Persons Putting Out Fires

Chungking, June 5.

Improvements in air-raid precautions have been decided by the local authorities.

A central office has ben established at the headquarters for air-raid relief to supervise all relief activities. All offices of the Government have been instructed to prohibit their motor-cars from speeding out of the city limits before the urgent alarm because such action involves the risk of running over people rushing for dug-outs, and causes waste of petrol if raiders fail to approach the city.

As a reward for persons putting out fires, the authorities have announced that $30 will be given any person putting out a fire caused by an incendiary bomb.—Reuter.

Privately Owned Planes In U.S. Sold to Allies

New York, June 2.

It is reported here that about 600 privately-owned planes have been sold to the Allies for reconnaissance work and to direct artillery.

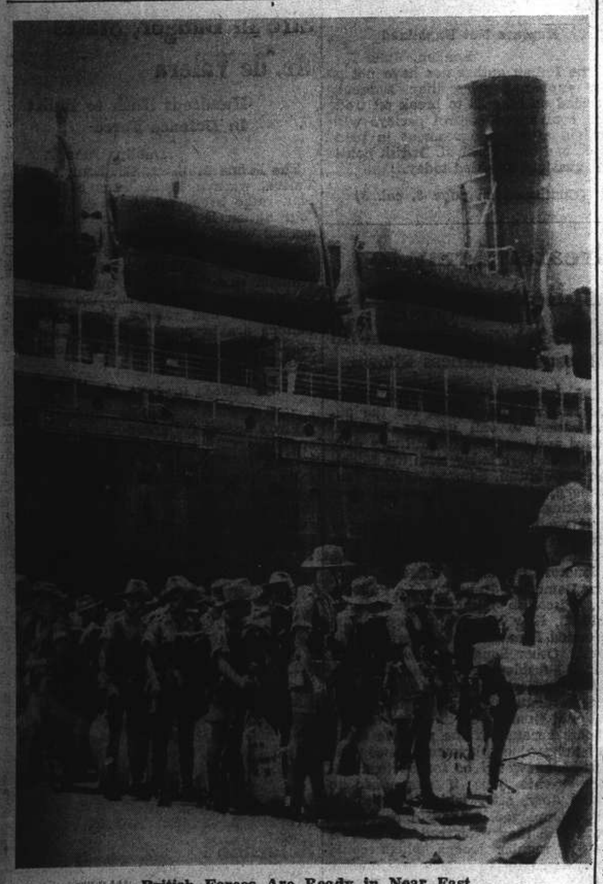
It is also reported in local flying circles that the first group, all Stinsons less than six months old, are now at the New York flying field awaiting transhipment across the Atlantic.—Reuter.

German Hospital Near London Raided

London, June 2.

A swoop by a large number of Scotland Yard men on a German hospital at Dalston, London, has resulted in the internment of 29 of 30 alien sisters and nurses employed at the institution.

A skeleton staff of British nurses has been engaged to carry on the hospital.—Reuter.



British Forces Are Ready in Near East

With Italy showing increasing belligerence, Allied forces in the Near East are now ready for any eventuality. Well over a million fine troops, many of them from the Dominions and Colonies, are stationed in the Near East. A detachment of Rhodesian troops are seen leaving a transport in the Suez area.

Italy Conceded Little Chance

Rome Stands to Lose Not Gain, If Country Enters European War

London, June 2.

Senior officers of the British army and navy, writing in a special issue of the navy organ, "The Navy", yesterday, scoffed at Italy's chances should she enter the war and warned that such a move might be disastrous for Il Duce.

Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, hero of many World War battles, dealing with the naval aspect of a war with Italy, expressed the conviction that Italy's intervention would be little more than an annoyance to the Allies, whereas to Italy "it might well be disastrous."

Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, former chief of the Imperial General Staff, said Signor Benito Mussolini had "succeeded in building up noisy enthusiasm among the ignorant youth of the nation who think there will be glory for themselves in this war. When the bombs begin to fall and machine-guns begin to rattle this youthful, misguided enthusiasm will quickly fade away."

Sir Archibald, however, agreed with Admiral Fremantle that it would be foolish to underestimate the resources and fighting power of Italy.—United Press.

Soviet, Japan Distrust Mounting

Neither Willing to Take Chance with Other

Paris, June 2.

Distrust still characterizes the relations between Japan and Soviet Russia, Mr. Roger Levy, Professor at the French Colonial School and a member of the Committee for the Study of Pacific Relations, said here yesterday.

"Mistrust of Russia lies deep in the hearts of the Japanese people, while the Russians are filled with anxiety at the Japanese advance on the continent," he said.

"Germany," he added, "may well try to turn Soviet Russia's efforts to the chimerical idea of conquering India, but the Soviet rulers are more attached to stern realities. They know that before engaging in new conquests one must be able to hold the previous ones. The historical tradition of Russia established her on the shores of the Pacific and she will do her best to remain there. Japan is casting anxious eyes at Vladivostok from where Russian planes could take off in an attempt to bomb Japanese towns."—Havas.

Pope Makes Appeal for Non-Combatants

Real, Honourable Peace Needed in World

Vatican City, June 2.

The "gravity of the present hour" was stressed by Pope Pius XII today in a statement to the Sacred College made on the occasion of Saint Eugene day, his patronymic saint's day.

Tracing a tragic picture of the horrors and sufferings the present war is causing to Europe, His Holiness recalled the vain attempts he had made to maintain peace.

The Pope then appealed to all countries at war to respect laws of humanity and international rules of warfare, referring particularly to the treatment of non-combatants in occupied countries.

He closed his statement by appealing to all men to realize the necessity of a real peace which would be "just, honourable and lasting."—Havas.

Fresh B.E.F. to Be Sent To French Front

(Continued from page 7)

Allied Troops Break Through

Unofficial reports from Dunkirk meanwhile stated the withdrawal of the Allied forces from Flanders was continued despite extremely fierce German air and artillery operations.

"The Germans," one report said, "being unable to cross the flooded zones or brave Allied resistance in the field, are concentrating on air and artillery bombardment."

Several Belgian units of different sizes joined the Allied troops around Dunkirk today after fighting their way through German positions. A number of British and French units, left behind to break up the German offensive, also fought their way through to Dunkirk today.—Havas.

German Bombers Downed Over Switzerland

Berne, June 2.

A Swiss High Command communique states that a foreign aircraft violated Swiss territory yesterday afternoon in the region of Jura.

A party of Swiss fighters ascended immediately and engaged the bomber, and brought it down. The bomber was German.

An hour later, a second German plane was shot down by a Swiss patrol. This plane fell in flames, on French territory.—Reuter.

Another German bomber was shot down burning near Yverdon, in the Jura Mountains, by a Swiss patrol, making the third German 'plane shot in Switzerland in two days.—Reuter.

Chungking Economizes Electric Power

Chungking, June 2.

Beginning June 5, local authorities will enforce a programme of power economy.

According to regulations promulgated by the municipal government, all electric signs will be banned. Shops will be allowed two lamps within a space of 30 square metres and one door lamp. Bulbs must not exceed 40 watts. In residences, only one lamp will be allowed in a space of 30 square metres. All electric appliances in barber shops will be prohibited.—Reuter.

Tommies Learned to Swim in Flanders

London, June 2.

Conversation piece in a trainful of battle-weary British soldiers from Flanders passing through the London station today:

Porter: "Had a rough time, chum?"

Soldier: "I've blinking well learned to swim, anyhow!"—United Press.

Spanish Demonstrate For Gibraltar

Students Dispersed by Police in Madrid

Madrid, June 2.

Hundreds of Spanish students demonstrated in the streets of Madrid yesterday carrying banners and shouting, "Gibraltar is Spanish!"

The demonstrators marched to the British Embassy where police dispersed them.

The demonstration coincided with the publication of two articles in the Falangist organ, "Arriba," asserting Spain's right to Gibraltar.—United Press.

Mission in Italy

Rome, June 2.

A Spanish military mission, consisting of 30 high officers, visited Genoa and Milan yesterday. They were to have left for Germany last evening.—Reuter.

Yale Students Ask U.S. To Give Allies Credit

New Haven, Conn., June 2.

Yale students yesterday obtained 700 signatures to a petition urging the United States to extend credit to the Allies immediately. Signatures included that of the President of Yale University, Dr. Charles Seymour, and Professor Emeritus William Lyon Phelps.—United Press.

Hongkew Park Swiming Pool Opened

With only a few enthusiastic swimmers present because of the cool weather the Hongkew Park Pool was opened to the public at 7 o'clock yesterday morning for the summer season, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported. Admission fees are 60 sen for adults and 30 sen for children, students and soldiers, the paper said.

Japanese Navy Praised For Chungking Raids

Admiral Thanked by High Tokyo Officials

Tokyo, June 2.

Congratulatory messages on the brilliant achievement by the Japanese naval air force in repeatedly bombing Chungking, seat of government of the Chiang Kai-shek régime, and inflicting heavy damage on important military institutions there, were transmitted yesterday by Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Navy Minister, to Vice-Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet.—Domei.

Japanese Claim Victory

Hankow, June 2.

Four thousand Chungking troops, parts of the 59th and 90th Divisions of General Chiang Kai-shek's forces, suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of three Japanese columns in the mountainous areas to the south-east of Yochow in northern Hunan, field reports reaching here yesterday revealed.

Completely routed, the Chungking forces left 200 dead behind, the report said.—Domei.

Egyptian King Confers With H. M. Envoy

Cairo, June 2.

King Farouk conferred lengthily today with Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador. It is understood that the conversation dealt with the Mediterranean situation.

The King also granted an audience to the Premier, Ali Maher Pasha.—Havas.

Sino-Belgian Bank in Tientsin Functions

Peiping, June 2.

Chinese reports that the Sino-Belgian Bank at Tientsin has closed its doors are exaggerated, it is pointed out by the Belgian Embassy here.

The bank, it is stated, is still functioning normally, and there has been no run by creditors.—Reuter.

N. Z. Premier Praises Withdrawal

Wellington, N.Z., June 2.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. Fraser, has sent Mr. Winston Churchill, his British colleague, the warmest congratulations on "the wonderful achievement" of the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Flanders.

This, the message adds, offers a "most hopeful augury for the success of Allied arms."—Reuter.

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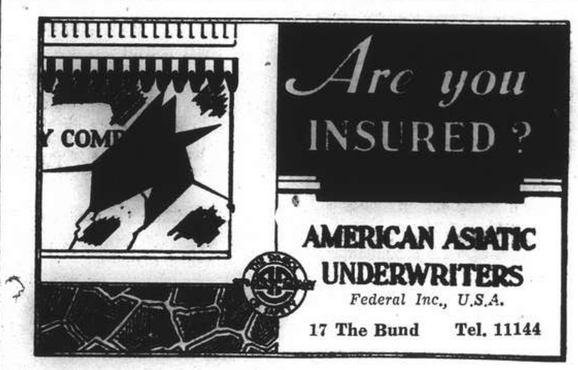

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THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Toa K.K. Liner ss. Nagasaki Maru will sail for Nagasaki from the Wayside Wharf at 10 a.m. (Summer Time) today.

MR. S. Y. Euren, vice-president and general manager of the American Far Eastern Match Co., left Shanghai in the Tsingtao Maru yesterday for Sweden. Mr. Euren is travelling via Siberia and will join his wife and two sons, who have been living in Sweden for the past year.

FOR a Van Eyck canvas bought in 1872 for 315 guineas an offer of over £100,000 has been refused. The picture, "The Three Marys at the Sepulchre," is in the Cook Collection at Doughty House, Richmond, England. The greater part of the collecuon has been sold to Mr. Nathan Katz, Holland's leading art dealer. The Van Eyck is to be kept in England.

THE Duchess of Marlborough, who holds high rank among British Service women, will be more or less in retirement for some time. An addition to the ducal family is expected. The duchess, one of the famous "Cadogan Square" group of daughters of a former Viscount Chelsea, was married in 1920. She has three daughters and a son, the Marquis of Blandford, who was fourteen in April.

FAILING in his attempts to join up as a fighting man, Lord Fermoy, M.P., is out in France washing dishes, preparing vegetables, and generally acting as kitchen porter in a Y.M.C.A. canteen. Born 55 years ago, Lord Fermoy, who has an American mother, spent most of his youth in the United States. He settled down in England after the death of his father, went into Parliament, married, and has a home at Park House, Sandringham.

MR. Masaaki Hotta, diplomatic adviser to General Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to China, and Mr. Kazuo Aoki, financial adviser to General Abe, both of whom arrived in Nanking recently, on Saturday night attended a dinner party at the International Club in Nanking given by Mr. Chou Lung, Administrative Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the "National Government," and Mr. Hsu Liang, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE Earl of Chichester, who married a Dutch bride recently, had the misfortune to lose both his father and his elder brother within a few days of each other. He was a schoolboy at Eton at the time—this was in 1926—and when he succeeded to the title he found that death duties had made heavy inroads on the family fortunes. He does, however, own a pleasant country house near Lewes, and has been able to indulge a modest taste for adventure, which once took him by car to Afghanistan and India.

SIR Percy Loraine, British Ambassador to Italy, had most important conversations with Lord Halifax on future British policy in the Balkans, where Italy is so much interested. He did much to cement Anglo-Turkish friendship. An Irishman and a lover of horses, he has won races at the Curragh, Ascot, and Newcastle. His racing colours are "black and white." He has a subtle mind, piercing eyes and aristocratic mien. Very popular and very good-looking, he wants to win the Gran Premio Merano, the Italian equivalent of the Grand National.

ALARMED by reports of the discovery of two cases of cholera in the French Concession, the Shanghai Epidemic Prevention Committee held an emergency meeting on Saturday afternoon in the offices of the Asia Development Board and decided upon steps to prevent the spread of the dread disease into areas north of the creek, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday morning. Joint efforts will be made by the Committee, the Japanese military authorities and civilians thoroughly to enforce anti-cholera injections for all residing in Hongkew, the paper declared.

IT is, happily, the rule nowadays to be proud, not ashamed, of humble beginnings. The man who climbs from the very bottom has to have good stuff in him. Mr. Emlyn Williams, one of the most successful actors and playwrights of our time, has been telling about his mother. She was a girl of 13 from the Welsh mountains at Tryddyn when she obtained a post as a "tweeny" in Liverpool at half-a-crown a week. She married a Welsh stoker from the Lucania, who had been a coal miner, and went back to the pit. He was, however, a greengrocer when the dramatist was born.

AIR Vice-Marshal Patrick Lyon Playfair, who commands the Advanced Air Striking Force in France, which is doing great deeds these days, was the youngest air vice-marshal in the Force when he was promoted to his present rank in 1934. He was then only 44. He has ovalshaped eyes, rather heavy eyebrows, a long Roman nose, and understands the air-fighting business from "A to Z." He has had experience, too, of commanding soldiers, as he was in command of the British Forces in Palestine for two years. Originally a gunner, he now describes himself as a "worker," and can do 18 hours out of each 24.

BY accepting the honorary post of Assistant Air Attache at the British Embassy in Washington, Prof. A. V. Hill has added another distinction to an extraordinary career. His special subject is physiology. Several universities have honoured him for his achievements in this field, and in 1922, when he was only 36, he received the Nobel Prize for medicine. He is one of the world's leading experts in aerodynamics and anti-aircraft defence, and did valuable research work in the Munitions Inventions Department in the last war. To complete the picture, he used to be a great runner, and only in February last he was elected M.P. for one of the Cambridge University seats.

Czechoslovaks in The Present War

From Within and Without 13,000,000 People Fight For The Allied Cause

Upward of 50,000 Czechoslovak volunteers, who, it will be recalled, formed a Legion at the outbreak of the war, are now fighting side by side with their British, French, Belgian, Netherlands and Polish Allies, according to news received by a local resident last week.

Written on an especially printed postcard, a picture of which will be found elsewhere in today's paper, the missive is indicative of the enthusiasm and the confidence which Czechoslovak volunteers are harbouring within their hearts.

"We have fought here before; we have won here before and we will win again," the postcard reads, apart from giving details of comrades known to the addressee here. "Wherever we go, we are received with greetings of encouragement because every Frenchman knows that we are fighting for a cause which is just as sacred as theirs."

It has often been said that in order to be successful, an army or a navy must have tradition. The accomplishments of the Czechoslovak Legion on the French, Italian and Russian fronts during the last war are too well known to require recalling, and these volunteers who are now shouldering arms against their hereditary enemies know only too well what is at stake.

All Volunteers

Unique in the sense that the Czechoslovak Legion in the present war is the only national military organization entirely composed of volunteers, it is significant that no recruiting in the ordinary sense of the word was required to put two divisions in the field, and that applications from all parts of the world where Czechoslovaks live, are being received in Britain and France daily.

But if the Czechoslovak Legion bids fair to surpass even the glorious accomplishments of their fathers in the last war, Czechoslovak fliers, mechanics, technicians and other specialized men have been incorporated in the Allied fighting forces. Thus, cables received in Shanghai on Saturday revealed that in the last few days, Czechoslovak fliers attached to the French air force, accounted for no less than 41 enemy planes.

Czechoslovak women living in France and Great Britain have offered their services wherever they may be required, and hundreds of them have been accepted. Throughout the world, Czechoslovaks do their bit towards the final victory which will see the re-establishment of their country, once one of the most prosperous in Central Europe.

Meanwhile, German censorship does not prevent news from leaking out from the "protectorate." Conditions are appalling. There is a limited food supply only and German forces o occupation as well as the officialdom which was imported with a view to converting the population to Nazi "kultur," receive preferential treatment, in a country which prior to the occupation had a surplus in practically all commodities and consequently had a thriving export trade to all parts of the world.

Sabotage Increases

Sabotage, a mighty weapon, particularly in war-time, is ever on the increase. Sand in dynamos of power stations, fields of wheat that burn down overnight just before the harvest, pigs and other meat-animals that die mysteriously just as they are about to be led to the abattoir, railway tracks that are disrupted, uprooted trees placed across the wide motor-roads which cope with a great deal of the transportation to and from the Reich, and in a thousand other ways, thirteen million Czechoslovaks silently fight behind the enemy's lines, confident that they too are contributing towards the final victory. They are the most law-abiding citizens one could wish to see. Curfew and black-out regulations are scrupulously observed and forces of occupation are shown the highest respect. This attitude only adds to the embarrassment of the Germans, who are already being maddened by the fact that all of a sudden not a single Czechoslovak speaks a word of German, notwithstanding the fact that prior to the occupation one could travel through the entire country with a knowledge of German only, and be reasonably certain of getting through without the slightest difficulty.

The difficulties which the German authorities in Czechoslovakia are having in organizing an efficient Gestapo with the aid of Czechs who receive all inducements to join, may be gauged from the fact that German Consulates all over the world have been sending to Czechoslovakia all the Czechs whom they could win for their cause, thus indicating that in the country itself they cannot find suitable and trustworthy recruits.

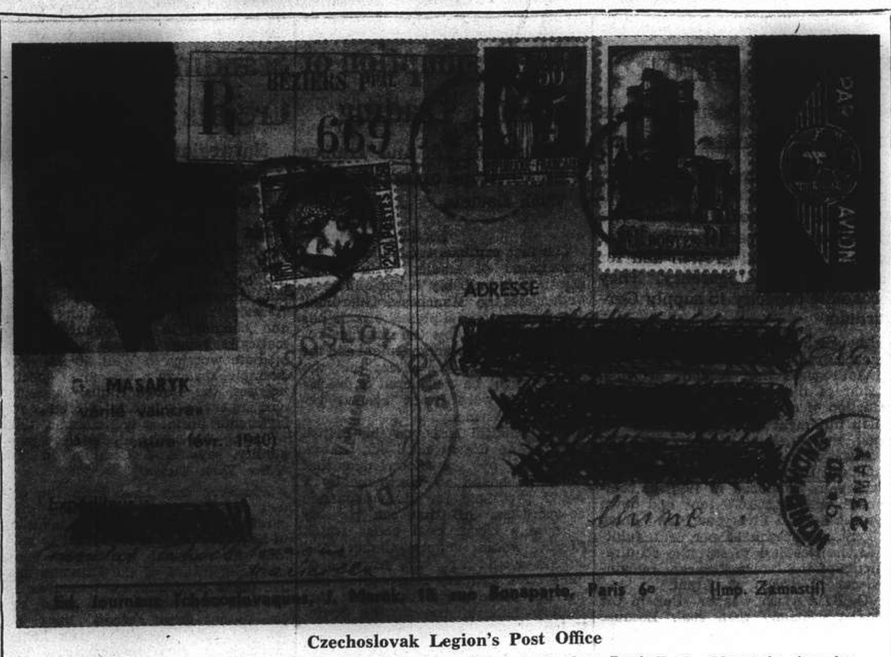
Large-scale Dredging Starting Next Month

Large-scale dredging operations in the Whangpoo River, originally planned to start on June 1, have been postponed until July 1, it was learned yesterday. Preparations for the dredging work are still being carried out by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Since the start of the local hostilities there has been no extensive dredging work carried out here resulting in a huge accumulation of silt in the river bed. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board, it is understood, is now making arrangements with coal firms for the supply of the fuel for the forthcoming operations. Some 12,000 tons of coal are needed monthly to carry out the work, it is said.

Local Germans Hold Picnic on Ramses

About 500 German men, women and children, all of them carrying ample supplies of refreshments boarded a river boat at the Customs Jetty at 12.30 p.m. yesterday, and left for the Hamburg America Line's liner Ramses, where, at the invitation of the German Labour Front here, they spent the afternoon with the crew of the ship, returning early yesterday evening. The Ramses, it will be recalled, was in port on September 3, 1939, and after anchoring off Woosung for some days, finally steamed up river above the Nantao boom where she has been moored ever since.



Czechoslovak Legion's Post Office

"La vérité vaincra" reads the caption under the picture of the late Prof. T. G. Masaryk, founder and former president of the Czechoslovak Republic, which may be seen in the left top corner of this specially-issued post-card which was received in Shanghai last week. The large red chop in the centre is that of the military post office and reads: "First Czechoslovak Division—The Military Postman." There are at present 50,000 Czechoslovaks fighting side by side with Allied forces in France, and their number is steadily increasing.

Importance of Boys To Empire Stressed

Adequate Training to Fill Gaps Made by War Declared Essential

In connection with the movement which is being set afoot for the purpose of obtaining additional support for the Cathedral School for Boys, the following extract from the sermon preached by the Rev. P. C. Matthews, headmaster of the school, in Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday morning, concerning the duty of this generation to the boys of the Empire should not be without interest.

Mr. Matthews said, in part:—

War is not or should not be for boys and girls: but does not war make them more important then ever? Think of the gaps—thousands and thousands of them—each gap means one young man, almost a boy, less; as 25 years ago, so again now, many of the very best, who should have years of usefulness ahead of them, are being taken from us. These young men,—so very young, most of them are,—and leaving gaps: not merely gaps in the homes and in the lines of those they have left behind, but gaps in the Empire. The Empire is not done with yet,—far from it: it has, as it has often had before, terrific difficulties ahead,—and who is going to conquer those difficulties and carry on the British Commonwealth of Nations?

Those who are coming—no, not after us, but after those who are now fighting and dying for us. Boys at school today have not only to fill the places they normally would fill—they must also fill the gaps now being made. They are, then, of double importance; they have to fill their own places and the places daily being made vacant. Too, they will have to rebuild our Empire, quietly and confidently, till it has once more became strong again, after all it is suffering.

Always Too Late

How often in our history have we been late? We don't seem to think ahead enough—and we pay the consequences. I think it is time this lack of forethought ended. If it is God's will that we should be a great country—and I believe it is His will,—then we must do all we can to keep it great. The boys of today are the men to tomorrow, it will be with them to keep up this Empire for which so many have fought and died.

The boy of today will have no easy task to face, but it lies with us to prepare him to be strong, to be filled with a quiet confidence that he can and will be fully worthy of his responsibilities. Here again, God will be with him, if that boy is taught to be with Him. This is a duty of his parents, both of them. And we must see to it that the boy has every chance to grow up worthy of those whose places he will so soon be taking in the world. If he does not have every chance,—and it is you and I who must see that he has every chance—then we have no right to expect God to help—for we should have neglected our patent duty.

This is war—war and post-war work. Of what profit to win the war if we haven't the young men fit to be worthy of the sacrifices being made now for them no less than for us? I have read much about our aims and so on: I have read nothing about how they are preparing boys at school now to be fully worthy of carrying out the peace terms: for it will be they, not us, who will do that, in the long run. Having won the war, shall we be quietly confident that we shall be strong enough to make good all we have suffered? No, unless we see to it now that we at once ensure that, so far as in us lies, the boys of today have a real chance of becoming fully competent to grapple with all that lies ahead of them. So far as boys here, in our midst, are concerned, they have not every chance.

H.M.S. Nelson Not Sunk, Admiralty Affirms

London, June 2.

Naval quarters here yesterday said a German claim that the flagship of the British fleet, H.M.S. Nelson, had been sunk was "not worth denying".—United Press.

GONE WITH THE WIND
COMING!

U.S. Urged to Sell Own Arms to Allies

Immediate Supply Would Swing Balance

Washington, June 2.

If the people of the United States were to authorize the President to send planes and other war material to the Allies, the situation in Europe could be altered completely, Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat for Florida, declared to press representatives today after he had conferred with President Roosevelt.

Such action, he added, might keep Italy out of the war, for Mussolini would then know that, according to the opinion of the people of the United States, Hitlerism and all that it stands for must be wiped out if the world is to be saved.

The Senator is the author of a bill allowing the sale of U.S. army and navy planes to the Allies.—Havas.

Chungking Bans Import Of Artificial Silk

The Ministry of Finance in Chungking has re-issued orders to the customs authorties in the interior forbidding the import of artificial silk goods from Shanghai to "Free China," Chinese reports said yesterday. The ministry, it is recalled, had taken a similar measure previously to check the inflow of Japanese-made artificial silk goods into unoccupied areas.

Fourth Marines Church

One of the most inspiring and educational sermons ever to be heard by the audience attending the Fourth U.S. Marines Church services held at the Grand Theatre yesterday was that by Dr. J. H. Wiley, of the Southern Baptist Mission and Professor of the University of Shanghai. In occupying the pulpit in place of Regimental Chaplain R. R. Marken, who is at present on a vacation, Dr. Wiley preached on the theme, "Neither Tame Nor Dull".

A special clarinet quartette number "Remember Me" by Stewart as played by Corporal Brent, Private First Class Lawson, Privates Leber and Montgomery, was heard as an added feature of the morning services. The Fourth U.S. Marines Band, under the excellent direction of Bandmaster Master Technical Sergeant Levis E. Giffin opened the Divine Worship with the Prelude "In The Hour Of Trial" by Lane, and played for the Offertory, "Fond Hearts" by King.

In the regular weekly concert folowing these services, the Regimental Band first played the March "The Gunner" by Giffin. King's Overture "The Golden Dragon and a request selection "Wedding Day At Troldhaugen" by Edvard Grieg were heard as the concluding numbers of this concert.

The Marines' Hymn and the American National Anthem closed the mornings presentation of worship and concert.

German-Owned Plant Raided

Furniture, Equipment Taken from Liaoyang Road Factory

Forcing their way into the premises of a German-owned factory at 537 Liaoyang Road, shortly before 10 a.m. on Friday, several soldiers who claimed to be members of the Rehabilitation Section of the Japanese Naval Landing Party loaded two waiting trucks with furniture and equipment brought out from the factory and subsequently left the scene in an easterly direction, eye-witnesses of the affair told the "North-China Daily News."

The soldiers gave no explanations to the Chinese employees of the factory, but when detectives from Yulin Road police station arrived on the scene, the latter were told that the factory had been owned by Chinese interests prior to and during the 1937 hostilities and that consequently it was considered enemy property.

Not wishing to create an incident, the police officers did not intervene. The factory is owned by Siemssen & Co., a German concern, although the previous owners were Chinese.

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Protect your clothes from MOTHS

FLIT always KILLS!

For Cleaner Summer Shoes Use "WHITENA"

Whitena comes in various liquid and powder forms, each being, of course, equally good in keeping summer shoes and ladies' handbags snow white. Whitena does not rub off—when applied it leaves a smooth, protecting, clean surface that lasts a long time. Low in price, high in quality—Whitena is the ideal shoe cleaner.

Obtainable at all compradore, shoes and department stores.

Forrell (Mfg.) Co. P. O. Box 4008

Picture Brides Will Sail for Peru

Hitch Delayed Departure From Japan

Tokyo, June 2.

Nineteen Japanese immigrants to Peru, including five "picture brides" who were unable to board the N.Y.K. liner Yasukuni Maru yesterday due to a hitch in negotiations between the Peruvian and Japanese governments, will sail this afternoon on the liner which postponed its departure in order to give time to Peruvian and Japanese officials to clear up the misunderstanding.

The hitch occurred yesterday when Peruvian authorities in Yokohama disclaimed any knowledge of an understanding between the Peruvian Government and the Japanese Consul-General at Lima, regarding the granting of visas to 19 Japanese immigrants.

It is understood that the Peruvian Legation here yesterday afternoon was authorized by the home government to grant visas to the 19 immigrants.—Domei.

Chinese Schools to Adopt Daylight Saving Time

The daylight saving time, adopted by most of Shanghai's public institutions, will be introduced by all Chinese schools beginning today, according to a Chinese report yesterday. The scheme has been approved by the leading Chinese educational institutions here, and it will remain in effect until the opening of the autumn term.

CATHAY!

"BUCK" ROBSON RIDES AGAIN!

The terror of the badlands blazin' into action... with a shootin'-iron in one hand... and a flat-iron in the other!

May ROBSON.

"Granny Get Your Gun"

with HARRY DAVENPORT · MARGOT STEVENSON · HARDIE ALBRIGHT

Directed by GEORGE ARCY · A WARNER BROS.-First Nat'l Picture

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SPRINGTIME INFLUENZA IS ABOUT

BUT IT'S AN EASY PREY TO

The SYMPTOMS ARE

IT is something like a mild 'Flu attack and most uncomfortable. Hundreds of people have got it. The general symptoms are a feeling of being fed up, aches and pains about the lower back and legs, inability to get off to sleep and the usual feverishness. This type of cold is an easy prey to 'ASPRO,' for 'ASPRO' quickly soothes away the aches and pains and assures you of a most refreshing sleep. In many cases you will wake up in the morning completely free from the attack and the reason is because, after ingestion in the system, 'ASPRO' is an anti-pyretic or fever reducer and an internal antiseptic and germicide. Furthermore, it has been proved for over 22 years that 'ASPRO' does not have any dangerous effects on the heart or stomach. BUY A PACKET TODAY!

'ASPRO'

You'll Also Find 'ASPRO' Very Useful JUST NOW FOR

INFLUENZA	TEMPERATURE	LUMBAGO	MALARIA	Alcoholic After-Effects.
COLDS	SORE THROAT	NEURALGIA	EARACHE	
SLEEPLESSNESS	IRRITABILITY	HEADACHE	NEURITIS	'ASPRO' Gives Great Relief to Women When Depressed.
RHEUMATISM	TOOTHACHE	ASTHMA	SCIATICA	
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Sold at all dispensaries and stores. Packed in 5's, 11's and 27's.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Foreign Money Rates

London:		June 1.
Fine Banks Bills.	3 months	1⅛%
Bank Bills.	6 months	1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills.	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills.	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0⅞%

New York Closed.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, June 1.

Bombay, Rupee T. T. on:			
Japan	99⅝N.	London	1/5 31/32
New York	333	2 mths	
Shanghai	24	„ sellers	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	84	„ buyers	1/6 1/32

London & Sterling T. T. on:			
New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6 1/32
Paris	176.50	Hongkong	1/3
Madrid	36.25	Singapore	2/4 3/32
Milan	63.00	Yokohama	1/5⅝
Berne	17.85	„ buying	1/5⅜
Shanghai	4½d.		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:			
Berlin	40.00 N	Japan	23.48
Paris	1.82	Shanghai	5.55
Italy	5.04½	Hungary	17.70
S'zerland	22.42	Rumania	0.50
Sweden	23.86	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Montreal	78.250	Greece	0.61½
Brazil	5.10	Finland	2.00
London			3.21
„ Demand			3.21⅝
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
„ „ market rate			22.45
Montreal on London			4.10¼

—Reuter.

U. S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 1.

The cotton market early advanced on trade buying and shorts covering. Later, prices reacted on increased selling pressure, liquidation and hedging. Finally, the market closed quiet on some spot houses selling, with quotations ranging from 1 to 3 points down.

Prices in the rubber market today ruled active and strong, especially near months, on trade and factory buying at advancing prices, shorts covering and a good demand for actuals. At the close, quotations ranged from 40 to 115 points up.

Wheat futures in Chicago today moderately advanced on improved export and miller demand, shorts covering and firm Winnipeg advices. At the final bell, gains of ⅜ to a ½ cent, were recorded.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
July	9.38-40 —02		
July (N.C.)	9.59-59 —01		
Oct. (N.C.)	8.64-64 —01	July	21.50-52 +115
Dec. (N.C.)	8.54-57 —02	Sept.	19.40-45 + 58
Jan. (N.C.)	8.48 N —01	Dec.	18.75-75 + 40
Mar. (N.C.)	8.34-36 —03	Jan.	18.65 N + 40
May (N.C.)	8.22-22 —01		

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
July	82-81⅞ +½	July	61½-61½ +¼
Sept.	82¼-82⅛ +⅜	Sept.	60⅞-60⅞ +⅜
Dec.	83-82⅞ +⅜	Dec.	58¼-58¼ +⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

July 75½-75½ +1¼

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Singapore Weekly Rubber Report

Singapore, May 16.

Again the extension of hostilities in Europe has had a marked effect on the price of the commodity. On the news that Holland had been invaded, the New York market rose sharply on fears of possible interference with shipments from the East. After a rise in that market of 3 cents per lb., there was a slight reaction, but the demand for nearby physical rubber still continues.

The London market has been quietly steady throughout the week. Locally, the market is steady, there being a good demand for Spot rubber, while forward positions are neglected.

Latest quotations to hand are as follows:—

Spot 39 cents, up 1⅜ cents.
London 11⅞d., up ⅜d.
New York 23¼ U.S.A. cents, up 2⅛ U.S.A. cents.

At the auctions today there was a good demand for all grades. Of 660 tons catalogued, 515 tons were offered and 382 tons sold.

The following is the course of values:—

	In Singapore per lb.
Ribbed Smoked Sheet:—	
Standard quality	38½—38¾
Good average quality	37½—38⅛
Fair average quality	36⅛—38⅜
Off quality	35½—36
Sheet Cuttings	34¾—35⅜
Crepe:—	
Fine quality pale	No Sales
Standard and slightly inferior	36⅞—37
Off Colour Latex	35¾—36¼
Light Brown and Brown (Clean)	34½—36¼
Milling Grades:—	
Cupwashings and skimmings	34½—35⅜
Tree Scrap	29 —31⅞
Brown and Darke Crepe	30 —34¼
Bark Crepe (Earth Rubber)	28⅝—29
Virgin Lump	24¾—31½

London Monev Market

London, June 1.

Supplies in the London money market during the week under review were augmented by the War Loan dividend payment amounting to £83,500,000.

Replacement of maturing bills, together with a speculative demand in view of the possibility of a reduction in discount rates, was responsible for the record applications for Treasury Bills, causing the market to receive only 30 per cent. of its requirements.

The average rate of allotment was £1.0.4.11d., the lowest rate since the commencement of the war.—Reuter.

Akim Tamiroff, outstanding character actor, took more time to study his make-up for Paramount's "The Way of All Flesh" than he spent in perfecting himself in his lines and "business," he revealed recently. All the while he was experimenting with the three beards he wears in the various stages of the story's unfolding, he was behind closed doors, pratically a prisoner. For five days he denied himself to callers while he worked. Finally, he was satisfied with the make-up and during the following four days shut himself up in the study of his Beverly Hills home and committed the dialogue to memory, while he visualized the action in the script.

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, June 1.

Stock prices on Wall Street today ruled quiet and featureless, with moves of fractions either way being recorded. Trading was very light, as most operators were reluctant to extend commitments over the weekend.

The continuance of good business reports were largely ignored.

The turnover today amounted to 270,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	116.42	115.39	115.67	—0.55
20 Rails	23.14	22.98	23.05	—0.10
15 Utilit.	18.90	18.78	18.87	—0.03
40 Bonds	—	—	83.48	+0.02
11 Commod.	—	—	52.34	+0.17

	May 31	1		May 31	1
Adams Exp	4¼	4¾	Jones & L	*31½	*30⅞
Alg Lud	19½	19	Kennecott	27¼	27
Alld Stores	5⅞	5¼	Lak F & M	3	*3
Alls Chal	25¼	25¼	Libbey O F	32¾	32¼
Alum Ld	55	*55	Lockheed	30	29¼
Amer Can	90½	*91	Loew's	23	22
Am Cyan B	30⅝	31⅜	Loft Inc	18½	18⅜
Am For Pr	1⅛	1¼	Mack Trks	19½	18¾
„ $7 pfd	15	15	Martin	33½	33¼
Am G & E	27½	26¾	McK Rob	18½	18⅜
Am Loco	12	11½	Monsanto	89¾	89
Am Metal	15½	15	Mont Ward	36⅜	35½
Am Radtr	5⅝	5½	Nat C B	*22½	Unr.
Am R Mill	11	11	Nat Avian	10⅜	10½
Am Smltg	36½	34¾	Nat Dairy	†13½	12⅝
Am Sug R	14	*12½	Nat Dist	19	18⅝
Am T & T	148¼	149⅜	Nat Gyp	5⅜	5¾
Am Tob B	73	*73	Nat Lead	16	*15½
Am Wtwrks	6½	6¼	Nat P & L	6	6
Anaconda	21¼	21¼	Nat Steel	52	53
Atchison	14	14¼	Nat Sup	5	5⅝
Avian Cpn	5⅜	5¼	N Y Cent	10½	10¼
Babcock	*22	23¼	Niag Hud	3⅝	*3¼
Bald Loco	13⅛	13¼	N A Avian	17⅞	17¼
Balt & Ohio	3¼	3⅜	N A Co	16½	15⅜
Barber	9⅞	*9¼	N Pacific	5	5¼
Barns Oil	8	7⅜	O I Glass	*45	45½
Bell Air	19	19	Pac G & E	26⅜	26½
Bend Avian	27¾	27⅜	Pac Light	37	*37
Beth Steel	71½	70¼	Pac Motor	2⅜	2⅜
Bliss	15¼	14⅞	Pan A Air	13⅜	13¼
Boeing	15½	15⅜	Paramount	4¾	4¾
Borg War	15¼	15⅞	Penn R R	17	16⅞
Brid Brass	9¼	9⅜	Phelps D	28⅜	28¾
Briggs	15¼	15¼	P & R Coal	0¼	*0¼
Bkn M Tr	20	19⅝	Phil Pet	30⅜	30
„ $6 pfd	*100	*100	Pitts C & I	6	6
Budd Mfg	3⅜	3¼	P S of N J	33⅜	34
Can Pac	2¾	2⅝	Pullman	18⅜	18⅞
Case J I	*44	*44	Pure Oil	7¼	7¼
Celanese	23¼	23¼	Radio	4⅛	4⅛
Chase N B	*27½	Unr.	Reading	10⅜	10⅜
Chesapeake	32⅜	32½	Rem Arms	*4¼	*4
Chrysler	58½	58⅝	Rep Avian	4⅜	*4⅜
Clim Mlyb	31	31	Rep Steel	15⅜	15⅝
Colt's	*69	*69	Rev C & B	9⅜	9
Col G & E	4¼	4¼	Rey Tob B	34¼	33⅞
„ A pfd	70⅝	*70	Rich Oil	6½	6⅝
Com Credit	30	30	Safeway	38¾	38
Com & Sth	0⅞	0½	Schenley	8¼	*8½
Cons Edis	25	24¾	Sears Roeb	66	65
Cons Oil	6½	6½	Shell U Oil	8⅜	8
Cont Can	35½	35½	Soc Vac	7½	7½
Cont Oil	†19	18¾	Sthrn Pac	7½	7⅝
Copld St	18	18⅞	Sthrn Rly	15½	15⅝
Corn Prod	45⅝	45¼	Sperry	38¾	39
Curtis Wr	8¼	8¼	Spicer	26	*25½
„ A	24½	24¼	Std Brands	5½	5⅝
Deere & Co	16	15¾	Std G & E	*1⅛	61⅛
Dist Cpn S	13⅝	13½	Std Oil C	18¼	18
Douglas	76½	76½	Std Oil N J	30	30
Du Pont	156¼	156	Stone & W	6	6
E P Lead	8¼	8¼	Stubebaker	6½	6½
Eaton Mfg	26⅝	26¼	Swift Int	17⅝	17⅝
Elec A Lite	28	28	Technico	†9⅝	*9⅝
Elec B & S	4½	4½	Tex Cpn	35¼	35
„ $5 pfd	*50	*50	Tex Gulf	29¼	29⅜
„ $6 pfd	59⅜	59¼	Timken	20½	20¼
Elec P & L	23	23⅝	Transamer	4⅝	4⅛
Fisk Rub	*10¼	*10	Tw Cent	5⅛	5¼
Flintkote	12	11¼	„ pfd	14⅝	14¼
Gen Am Tr	*37½	37¼	Un Carbide	64	63¼
Gen Elec	30	29¾	Un Paci	†77	75
Gen Motor	40	40¼	Un Air	43¼	42½
Gen Rly	10¼	11⅜	Un A Line	14⅛	13¾
Gen T & R	12	*11½	Un B & P	10¼	10¼
Glidden	11½	12	Un Cpn	1½	1¼
Goodrich	*11	11⅝	„ $3 pfd	30	*29½
„ $5 pfd	*46½	*45¼	Un Gas	1	1
Goodyear	14⅜	14¼	Un G Imp	10½	10⅝
Gt N I Ore	13½	13¼	U S Ind Al	16	15⅝
Gt N Rly	18⅝	18	U S Rub	17⅝	17⅝
Gt W Sug	21⅝	21¼	„ pfd	*75	75¼
Grey Cpn	10¼	10⅜	U S Steel	46⅝	46⅝
Her Pow	*79	80¼	Vanadium	30⅜	30¼
Homestake	39¼	38¼	Vultee	*8⅛	*8⅛
Int Harv	41	40¼	Walworth	3⅜	3⅜
Int Nickel	20⅝	20¼	War Br Pic	2⅝	2¼
Int P & P	12¼	12⅝	West Elec	87	86
Int T & T	2⅜	2¼	Woodward	20⅝	20⅝
Johns Man	50	49¼			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	51¼	51
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	17¼	17¼
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	13¾	*13½
„ „ „ 6½% 1975	9⅞	9⅞
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	80½	80¼
Erie 5s 1967	9½	9½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	27¾	27¾
New England Gas & Elec.	53	53
Republic of Colombia	17½	*17½
„ „ „ (1928) 6s '61	*17¼	*17¼
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	33½	33⅝
Stand. Gas & Elec.	61½	*61⅜

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices declined irregularly in a session of quiet trading today. The lack of volume was attributed to the absence of many operators from the financial district continuing the Memorial Day holiday and caution pending clarification of Italy's position in regard to the war. Declines were generally small: steels lost ground, despite the outlook for a rise in operations next week, while coppers were sustained by anticipations of war orders. The Federal Reserve reported a $53,000,000 drop in brokerage loans, bringing the loss for the past fortnight to $108,000,000. This reflects the liquidation of weak holdings of stocks in recent war scares and indicates that stocks are at present largely owned by holders.

Stocks:—The market was a quiet holiday affair, with traders awaiting war news. Italian intervention is expected, and this probably has been largely discounted, but if the Germans break through on the Somme a nasty shock will be administered, destroying new hopes. Bank clearings were up 32.5 per cent. The "Times" Index of busniess activity was placed at 96.5 against 95.4 for last week and 87.3 for the corresponding period during the previous year.

Cotton:—Favourable crop weather, poor export outlook and mill curtailment are tending to easiness. Straggling foreign liquidation continues to be witnessed.

Wheat:—One private estimate places the crop at 720,000,000 bushels. The increase in war risk coverage to the East via Suez, lack of exports and excellent crop weather are tending to bearish sentiment. However, we repeat that there is no assurance that sales can be made at minimum on any grains should they be reached.

Corn:—Ruled steadier on the lack of confirmation in regard to rumours of English cancellations.

Rubber:—Renewed short covering on the advance of War Risk Insurance and nervousness in regard to the Dutch East Indies situation were features. Indications point to the market moving higher on Monday, but caution is advisable following the advance. The monthly Statistical Bulletin of the International Rubber Regulation Committee for April shows permissible net exports during the month as 103,813 tons; stocks of crude rubber at 21,183 tons; total stocks afloat 188,000 tons; total absorption 97,649 tons; and, world net exports 113,047 tons.

Hides:—Conditions in the market were stagnant.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)		Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1928-30	1937	1938	1939	Yieldonbasis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.25	Irregular	12	—	0.62	0.16	0.29	5
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	..	0.75	Irregular	18	—	2.10	D 1.04	1.49	4
Allis Chalmers	..	1.25	Irregular	33	—	4.42	1.44	2.09	5
American can	25	4	Feb. 15	48	6.29	6.08	4.35	6.22	4
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.77	D 8.66	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.		0.70	Irregular	110	23.49	7.11	6.83	—	5
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	6	4.20	4.75	D 4.90	D 4.45	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.30†	Irregular	10	1.84	0.68	D 0.08	0.34	6
Am. Rolling Mill	..	—	—	28	2.46	2.55	D 1.16	0.69	nil
American Smelting	..	3	Feb. 28	38	7.27	6.54	3.24	4.36	8
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.76	8.32	10.18	6
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	5.04	4.89	5.42	7
Am. Waterworks	..	—	—	10	2.80	1.14	0.38	0.95	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	1.25	Irregular	59	4.97	3.62	1.10	2.33	6
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	100	—	—	260	19.16	0.60	0.83	0.94	nil
Auburn Automobiles	..	—	—	3	9.72	D15.00	D 1.73	—	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	126	11.36	D 1.20	D 6.04	D1.55	nil
Barber Asphalt	(10)	0.50†	Irregular	32	—	1.91	D 0.85	1.39	5
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.60	Feb. 1	7	—	0.85	1.26	0.76	8
Bethlehem Steel	..	2.50†	Irregular	122	7.06	7.63	D 0.70	5.75	4
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	5	—	0.45	D 0.77	D4.55	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.35	Irregular	16	—	3.63	D 0.01	2.43	8
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	..	—	—	—	6.78	4.09	D 1.25	D1.22	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	3.11	0.30	D 0.32	D0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	100	—	—	152	14.53	13.98	8.89	D1.87	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.03	1.96	1.80	5
Chesapeake & Ohio.	25	2.62½	Jan. 1	51	5.67	4.43	2.62	3.49	8
Chrysler	5	5.25†	Irregular	40	4.69	11.66	4.32	8.47	9
Columbia Gas and Electric.		—	—	12	2.08	0.57	0.31	0.46	nil
Commercial Credit	10	4.00	Mar. 31	29	—	7.10	4.60	4.01	13
Commonwealth & Southern		—	—	5	0.67	0.18	0.08	0.13	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2	Mar. 15	45	4.50	2.17	2.09	2.22	8
Consolidated Oil	..	0.80	Feb. 15	18	—	1.48	0.55	—	12
Continental Oil	..	1	Jan. 30	20	0.64	2.97	1.00	1.35	5
Corn Products	25	3	Jan. 20	31	4.41	2.52	3.17	3.32	7
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	..	2	Mar. 15	21	nil	3.95	3.75	3.29	14
Douglas Aircraft	..	3	Irregular	21	1.50	1.90	3.76	4.81	4
Dupont de Nemours	10	7.50†	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.27	3.75	7.66	4
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.20†	Irregular	14	—	0.40	—	—	2
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	19	2.15	0.42	0.18	0.24	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	—	—	7.31	—	—	10
Flintkote	..	1.00	—	13	—	1.50	1.21	2.11	8
General Electric	..	1.50†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	2.21	0.90	1.43	5
General Motors	10	3.50†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	4.38	2.17	4.06	9
General Railway Signal	..	—	—	16	7.99	1.58	D 0.85	0.34	nil
Glidden	..	0.50	—	23	—	2.62	D 0.29	1.70	4
Goodrich Rubber	..	1	—	26	2.09	D 2.25	0.14	3.51	9
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1	Irregular	26	5.12	1.95	1.34	3.20	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	..	—	—	157	9.47	4.04	1.09	3.47	nil
Greyhound	..	1.40†	Jan. 1	9	D0.16	1.59	1.43	1.79	14
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	3.31	2.09	2.39	9
Int. Tel. and Tel.	..	—	—	30	3.45	1.60	1.10	0.76	nil
Kennecott	..	2	Mar. 30	32	3.67	4.60	2.10	3.14	7
Loew's Inc.	..	2.50†	Mar. 30	56	6.71	8.47	5.65	5.37	11
Montgomery Ward	..	2.25†	Apr. 15	34	2.51	3.41	3.50	4.91	7
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F. A. 1	27	4.12	2.00	—	2.25	4
Nat. Dairy Products	..	0.80	Jan. 2	13	3.58	1.53	1.69	1.97	6
National Distillers	..	2	Feb. 1	22	—	3.86	3.85	3.43	10
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	1.36	1.28	—	10
New York Central	..	—	—	142	12.63	0.99	D 3.13	0.70	nil
North Am. Aviation	1	1.40	Irregular	3	—	0.14	0.55	2.06	8
North American Co.	10	1.20*	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.95	1.55	1.84	7
Pacific Gas and Electric	25	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	2.71	2.47	2.84	7
Pacific Lighting	..	3*	Feb. 15	19	2.70	4.10	4.18	3.60	8
Packard Motors	..	—	—	3	1.11	0.20	D 0.12	0.04	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.15	—	17	—	1.96	0.55	1.08	3
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1	Irregular	89	7.01	2.07	0.84	2.43	6
Phillips Petroleum	..	2	Mar. 1	38	3.69	5.42	2.03	2.21	7
Public Service of N.J.	..	2.50	Mar. 30	24	3.15	2.61	2.34	2.88	7
Pure Oil	..	0.25†	Irregular	22	1.77	2.15	0.38	1.11	3
Radio Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.41	0.30	0.35	4
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	..	2.30†	Jan. 1	15	3.04	2.82	2.37	2.56	7
Schenley	5	—	—	33	—	5.04	2.46	2.52	nil
Sears Roebuck	..	4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.03	5.58	4.18	6.60	7
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M. S. 15	22	—	1.82	1.29	—	6
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	10.19	0.20	D 1.81	1.63	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.42½	Jan. 2	4	1.53	0.73	0.62	0.51	8
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	—	6.59	D 0.86	D 2.49	D1.34	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.25*	J. D. 15	49	3.47	5.64	2.86	—	3
Texas Gulf Sulphur	..	2	Mar. 15	15	5.21	3.02	1.81	2.04	7
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	2.10†	Jan. 2	30	3.40	4.81	2.77	3.86	3
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	—	17.53	6.15	6.62	6.74	8
United Aircraft	5	2	Irregular	12	—	1.52	2.05	3.53	5
United Airlines	5	—	—	8	—	D 0.52	D 0.66	0.21	nil
United Corp.	..	—	—	3	0.55	0.22	0.07	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	..	1	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	0.99	1.07	9
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	24	nil	2.21	0.43	2.91	nil
U.S. Steel	..	1	Irregular	119	12.90	8.01	D 3.79	1.83	2
Vanadium	..	1†	Irregular	29	4.59	2.22	0.61	3.25	3
Warner Bros. Pictures	..	—	—	18	1.84	1.48	0.41	0.36	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	6.50	3.87½	Feb. 28	71	7.22	7.53	3.38	5.18	4

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Russia's Economical Position

Coal and Oil Production Lag Behind Plans Domestic Needs in Way of German Demands

HOWEVER enigmatic Russia's political structure may be, fairly precise information on her recent economic development has now become available. In this article we propose to examine two vital indices: fuel and transport, which are perhaps the most essential for the Soviet Union's further industrial growth and for its strength in case of protracted and complete belligerency. They are the measure, too, of Russia's economic capacity to supply Germany, states the "Manchester Guardian."

In spite of noticeable increases in coal production—Russia's share of world output has risen from 2.9 per cent. in 1928 to 11.2 per cent. in 1936—it has constantly lagged behind planned estimates. Although it appears that the disparity between plan and fulfilment was less conspicuous during the Second Five-year Plan (1932-7) than during the first planned quinquennium, total output was 16.5 per cent. below schedule, or 127,900,000 tons as compared with the estimated figure of 152,500,000 tons.

Coal Mining

The distribution of Russian coal-mining remained very uneven, notwithstanding the grandiose policy of economic location; in 1938, according to official data, the Donetz Basin, which possesses 5.4 per cent. of the total coal deposits of the U.S.S.R., accounted for 58.9 per cent. of the country's coal output. The degree of mechanization of coal production is still extremely unsatisfactory; transport and loading continue to be largely carried on by horses and by hand, although hewing is almost completely mechanized.

As regards the second principal pillar of the fuel industry, the production of oil, a marked deficiency in plan fulfilment can also be noted. In fact, the disparity between plan and realization in oil was much more pronounced than in coal; only 30,400,000 tons were produced in 1937, as compared with 46,800,000 tons laid down by the Second Five-year Plan (which represents only a 65 per cent. fulfilment). Needless to say, the requirements of the internal market remained far in excess of output.

Oil is a much weaker link in the Soviet economy than coal. Because of the dependence of Russian agriculture on tractors, inadequacy in the supply of oil would seriously impede cultivation. Recourse cannot be had to animal tractive power, because, since the catastrophic decapitation of live stock in 1929, the number of horses has not, so far, recovered; in 1934 it amounted to only 48.9 per cent. of the 1916 live-stock census. Hence Mr. Kaganovich was right when he observed: "Everybody knows that without oil we cannot have tractors. And no tractors means no grain or cotton." Additional and surging demands for oil are voiced by the growing automobile and aircraft industries.

In view of these vast internal (though in many cases admittedly wasteful and excessive) requirements for liquid fuel, whose output does not rise at the planned rate, it is not surprising that Russian oil exports have contracted of late. As compared with the maximum export of 5,224,302 tons in 1931 (when Russia was forcing her exports with the object of importing machinery) oil exports in 1938 amounted to some 1,200,000 tons of oil petroleum products.

Vulnerability of Industry

The other serious disability of Russia's oil industry is its vulnerable character and its top-heaviness. Up to the present the Baku oilfields have supplied some 75 per cent. of the total output, although Azerbaijan possesses only 29 per cent. of the total oil reserves of the country. Thus two principal tasks face the Soviet oil industry: (1) To develop production so as to satisfy fully the demand and (2) to develop oil production of the eastern oilfields—for example, Ishimbaeva and fieds in the Perm district (the so-called "Second Baku"). That these very rich oilfields will ultimately become important sources of supply there is no doubt, but the task requires time and bristles with manifold difficulties.

Towards the end of the Third Five-year Plan the output of the Second Baku" is scheduled to reach 7,000,000 tons out of the total projected output of 54,000,000 tons; the top-heaviness of the Soviet oil industry is thus not likely to be removed during the Third Five-year Plan period. It is questionable whether the planned increase in output, even if fulfilled, will satisfy the growing internal requirements. Last but not least, there remains, as with coal, the question of the reduction of the average haulage of oil. This is the more important as the Soviet transport system has had to carry an excessive volume of goods and passenger traffic in recent years.

A Stumbling-Block

Transport presented very serious problems during the First Five-year Plan, and even as late as 1934 Stalin referred to it as the "weak spot which may act as a stumbling-block, and is already acting as a stumbling-block to our whole economic life, and above all to our trade." As compared with 1913, goods traffic on the railways (which account for about 90 per cent. of the country's total goods transport) had risen more than five times and passenger traffic three and a half times at the end of the Second Five-year Plan, while density of rail traffic increased by three times; the mileage, however, was only 44.1 per cent. greater than in 1913. All this rendered the reconstruction and extension of the permanent way as well as constant repairing of the old tracks most urgent. Up to 1935 or so conditions remained very bad in this respect. The state of the permanent way was in many cases simply appalling and accidents were frequent.

Improved Transport

After 1935, however, conditions began to improve noticeably, but the assignments of the Second Five-year Plan as regards the reconditioning of the permanent way were not fulfilled. At the end of 1937 the length of the operated track increased by only 3.8 per cent. as compared with 1932. Only towards the end of the second planned quinquennium did the rate of increase in transport material (namely, tractive power and freight capacity) begin to exceed the demands of goods traffic.

But it is noteworthy that in spite of the deficient material basis the quantity of goods transported exceeded the original plan. This is certainly indicative of improved organization; but it also furnishes proof that the Soviet railway system has to work under heavy strain.

Very great improvements will be needed to put the Soviet transport system on a really sound footing, the more so as goods turnover is rising fast and military requirements are not easily calculable. Particularly questionable is the "export capacity" of the Soviet transport system, for Russian communications have been developed in the interests of the domestic economy.

In conclusion, the opinion may be hazarded that these short-term weaknesses of the Soviet economy may easily be exaggerated, since it is fashionable among the Bolshevik leaders to delight in ventilating their various difficulties (perhaps as a kind of psychological compensation for the colourless political unanimity). On the other hand, there can be no doubt that since these disabilities cannot be repaired in the short run they present substantial impediments in the way both of internal economic activity and of export capacity.

It is hoped that this survey will help the reader to arrive at a correct appraisal of Russia's economic strength.

The Resumption of Russian Trading

Outside of Tin and Timber Small Scope of Barter Deal With Soviets

London, By Mail.

The first cautious discussions on the resumption of trading with Soviet Russia will probably begin almost at once, states the "Manchester Guardian" of April 30. The diplomatic basis has been laid down by the Russian request for a trade arrangement and the British reply to the effect that the matter might be considered if precise guarantees were given against re-export to Germany.

The practical basis, on the British side, is the urgent need for timber, restrained by the knowledge that Russia is bound to Germany by a treaty providing for close economic co-operation. All that can possibly arise is a barter deal under which Russia would supply timber and Britain would ship tin, as well as some other primary commodities and perhaps spare parts for British machinery now in use in the Soviet Union.

Trade Before War

Between 1934, when the last Anglo-Soviet commercial agreement was signed, and the outbreak of the present war a fairly large trade was developed, but in these years the Soviet Union deliberately cut down its foreign trade altogether. It will always remain one of the historic cases of the power of dogma over the life of nations that Russia, with a large gold reserve and a severely under-supplied population, refrained from casing the internal pressure by using commercial opportunities amply offered from abroad. At any rate, even with the stimulus of the British credit of £10,000,000, which caused some extra trade in 1938-9, the Anglo-Russian exchanges remained for the greater part confined to raw materials.

In the present conditions Russia would presumably be neither willing nor able to export large quantities of goods to this country. Nor would the British Government be willing to sell to Russia anything like the large volume of raw materials that were regularly shipped there before the war, let alone engineering products. The most that could be released is a limited quantity of tin and tea, to be paid for in timber. The tin-timber deal arranged last autumn was not carried into effect.

Tin Shipments

The Soviet Union requires at least 15,000 tons of tin annually and produces very little at home. In 1937 net imports of tin were as large as 25,125 long tons. Although at least 5,000 tons of tin have reached Russia since the beginning of 1940 a few thousand tons more could probably be supplied without the risk of re-export to Germany. Tin is not an important armament metal, and its price is high in relation to bulk. Less than 4,000 tons of tin cost £1,000,000, so that a fairly small shipment would pay for a considerable quantity of timber.

Tea and Rubber?

Among other commodities which Russia would like to purchase are tea and rubber. In recent years imports of tea into the Soviet Union have been remarkably small. In 1936 no more than 27,000,000lb. were taken in, and in 1938 just under 37,000,000lb., compared with 65,000,000lb. imported ten years earlier. Russian imports of rubber were reduced from 47,300 tons in 1934 to 26,800 tons in 1938, and were probably still less in 1939. There might be little risk in supplying limited quantities of Indian and Ceylon tea to Russia, but the supply of rubber might seriously affect the blockade of Germany. Apart from the fact that the Soviet Union is deriving a large and increasing portion of its rubber requirements from three distinct synthetic processes, it has obtained at least 10,000 tons of natural rubber from the United States and smaller quantities from the Dutch East Indies since the beginning of this year. The margin between these imports and the actual Russian requirements appears to be too narrow to suggest that further supplies could be released without risk.

Plan to Use Old Oil

Vast Scheme for Reclaiming Millions of Gallons

British oil experts have been aswed by the government to prepare a vas schemes for reclaiming Millions of gallons of used lubricating oil. Every private motorist will be invited to join this scheme, says J. D. S. Alan in the "Sdnday Dispatch.".

The object is to free more tanker tonnage for essential war oils. A big oil salvage corps may be formed, with tankers travelling the country calling at private and commercial garages, and returning to central depots with used oil.

A National Scheme

A special technical panel will consider these three plans, which may operate side: restoring as a lubricant, converting it into petrol; and preparing the residue as a coarse fuel for furnaces.

Many oil cleaning machines are on the market. They vary in size and action. Some are for the private motorist. Others are for large transport concerns. Some are efficient filters, removing particles of carbon, metal, and dirt. Others incorporate chemicals to remove harmful acids, water, and petrol.

It is not necessarily intended to replace such private oil economies, but to institute a comprehensive national scheme for all who now pour used oil away.

It is estimated that there are still about a million private motorists on the road.

A Duty

In many cases they are advised to change their oil every 1,000 miles. Even on war rations, this means, if followed strictly, a change every five months.

One great problem is classifqing the oil, as fit for reclaiming as a lubricant or for the process known as "cracking" to turn it into petrol.

So intricate are the problems involved hat it is unlikely that motorists and commercial organizations will get more than 2d. a gallon for dirty oil.

Co-operation will be regarded as a patriotic duty.

Scandinavian Credits Frozen

Norwegian, Denmark Funds Immobilized Following Germany's Coup

The wide financial ramifications of the invasion of Denmark and Norway by Germany last week finds the United States vitally concerned, but President Roosevelt's decree "freezing" the Scandinavian credits and balances in this country automatically removes some of the immediate worries in Wall Street. For example, through a system of special licenses, the United States Treasury will supervise transfers of credits for legitimate business transactions, thus relieving the banks of direct responsibility, says E. J. Condlon in the "New York Times."

Whatever may have been the extent of Anglo-French military preparation for possible German invasion of Scandinavia, it is important to note that the financial community here was long aware of the situation and had taken precautionary measures. In the case of Denmark, Wall Street began to cut down credit lines on Danish trade when the war began in Europe last September. The hostilities in Finland were the signal for similar action relative to Norwegian trade. As a result, it may be stated that Danish and Norwegian credits are well secured.

Status of Scandinavian Gold

From the Scandinavian side, it would appear that a slightly less realistic view was taken of the situation. For example, the central banks of both Norway and Denmark apparently have shipped less than one-half of their monetary gold reserves to this country for safekeeping. Gold is tempting to an invader, especially if the invader owns little of the metal. Although the gold stocks of these central banks are comparatively small, it is estimated that more than $50,000,000 remained in Oslo and slightly more than $25,000,000 in Copenhagen. No estimates are available on probable private stocks of hoarders. Most of the remaining metallic reserves of these central banks are held under earmark with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Swedish central bank is believed still to have upward of $100,000,000 of gold in its vaults, although Swedish shipments of the metal to the United States were heavy in recent weeks. It is estimated that since last September Sweden has shipped $140,000,000 worth of the metal to the United States; Norway about $44,000,000 and Denmark less than $5,000,000. Before the Scandinavian nations imposed foreign exchange restrictions, part of these gold shipments reflected a flight of capital. Also, it must be noted that part of this gold shipped already has been sold to the United States. Ironically, Bergen, Norway, was the principal shipping port for Swedish gold. Now, of course, all gold shipments from Scandinavia have been cut off, although it is believed that some consignments to the United States are on the high seas.

Servicing of Debts a Problem

The "freezing" of Norwegian and Danish balances in this country have "blacked out," for the time being, debt service prospects on most of the Norwegian and Danish dollar bonds, except where the New York paying agents already have the money in hand. For example, it is understood that the paying agent for one of the Danish Government dollar bond issues has the funds to meet coupons that are due tomorrow and has made application to the United States Treasury for a license to make this disbursement. Danish dollar bonded debt is approximately $132,500,000, and that of Norway is about $117,000,000, from which must be subtracted an undetermined amount already repatriated.

Foreign Exchange Market

So far as the foreign exchange market was concerned the bankers' foreign-exchange committee here already had halted dealings in Danish and Norwegian currency before President Roosevelt issued his decree. Similar action was taken in London and Paris. The last quotation in New York on the Danish krone, as of the close of business last Monday, was 19.32 cents, and on the Norwegian krone, 22.72 cents. Trading has continued in the Swedish kronor but the rate has been fairly steady in small dealings. Even in normal times, trading here in the Scandinavian currencies is light.

Meanwhile, the United States Treasury is making a survey of the capital assets of Scandinavia which, doubtless, will serve as a guide in the Treasury's licensing system in which the banks and the Federal Reserve institutions co-operate. It is assumed that transactions involving payments due to United States business houses will be expedited under the licensing system.

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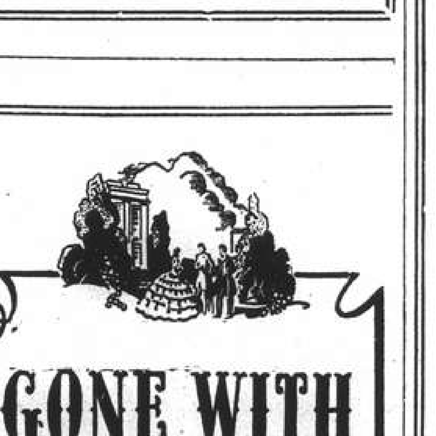

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HAWAII MARU .... June 23
For West Africa via S. Africa
NAN-A MARU .... July 5

Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
TOKYO MARU .... June 30
For Bombay and Karachi
MELBOURNE MARU .... June 11
ARGUN MARU .... June 26
For Calcutta
HAVRE MARU .... June 24
HIMALAYA MARU .... July 12
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
BANGKOK MARU .... June 10

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
GANGES MARU .... June 10
MEXICO MARU .... July 8

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VESSELS ARRIVING TO-DAY

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening.

DAIREN: Hoten Maru 2-3 p.m. Whangpoo Wharf.

DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GENOA		
Conte Verde	10/5	6/6
Sumatra	29/4	2/7
From TRIESTE		
Fusijama	20/4	9/6
From CALCUTTA		
Steel Mariner	26/5	13/6
From MANILA		
Pres. Cleveland	1/6	6/6
Conte Verde	2/6	6/6
From HONGKONG		
See "China Ports" below		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From LOS ANGELES		
Tatuta Maru	21/5	16/6
Pres. Coolidge	27/5	26/6
From NEW YORK		
Pres. Garfield	—	14/6
Birmingham City	—	22/6
Bardaland	—	30/6
From SEATTLE		
Coldbrook	15/5	6/6
Capillo	30/5	21/6
From HONOLULU		
Tatuta Maru	29/5	16/6
From KOBE		
Taiyo Maru	2/6	4/6
From NAGASAKI		
Shanghai Maru	4/6	5/6

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN		
Dairen Maru	5/6	7/6

VESSELS SAILING

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LONDON	
Suwa Maru	14/6
For LIVERPOOL	
Hakone Maru	5/6
For GENOA	
Conte Verde	9/6
For Bombay & Calcutta	
Lima Maru	4/6
Penang Maru	6/6
For NEW YORK	
Hokuroku Maru	4/6
Pres. Garfield	15/6
Kansai Maru	19/6
Birmingham City	24/6
Bardaland	2/7
For SAN FRANCISCO	
Dona Nati	12/6
Tatuta Maru	23/6
For MANILA	
Coldbrook	10/6
Pres. Garfield	15/6
Capillo	25/6
For HONGKONG	
Tatuta Maru	17/6
For KOBE	
Taiyo Maru	7/6
For NAGASAKI	
Nagasaki Maru	3/6
Shanghai Maru	6/6
Nagasaki Maru	8/6
For DAIREN	
Hoten Maru	5/6
Dairen Maru	8/6
Tsingtao Maru	11/6
Hoten Maru	14/6
Dairen Maru	16/6

VESSELS DISCHARGING

GLENSTRAE. The m.v. Glenstrae, from London and Ports.—This vessel is now discharging all her cargo (except Opium and Munitions of War), at the Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their cargo, (Consignees of "Bulk Cargo," will further be required to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst it is being landed). All claims against this vessel must be sent in within fourteen days from date of vessel's arrival, or they will not be recognized. All risk of Fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of cargo. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Holt's Wharf on June 6, at 10 a.m. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents. 3-6

VESSELS LEAVING

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VESSELS DISCHARGING

EURYMEDON. From Liverpool arrived on June 1, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Friday, June 7, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 4-6

Going Home?

Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News.* Including postage $28 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	*From*	*Consignees*
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Havana M.	Singapore	O.S.K.
Tyosa M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Kondor	Ningpo	Reuter B.
Unkai M. 7	Amoy	T.K.K.
Avemaria	Ningpo	Foo Shing
Tachi M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Estelle L.	Wenchow	Hwa Tai
Pelikan	Wenchow	Reuter B.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Whatung	T'senkong	Quen Kee
Chingning M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Vanan	T'lungkong	Dong Shing
Kanre M.	T'lungkong	Hwa Chung
Tawha	T'lungkong	Quen Kee
Taiko M. 18	Hsinkong	T.K.K.
Talien	Tsungming	Wan Woo
Kongso	Wenchow	Lu Chong
Randi	Tientsin	O. Thoresen

Yesterday's Departures

Name	*Flag*	*Despatcher*
Dona Aurora	Am.	De La Rama
Meinan	Am.	S.V.O.C.
Nantung M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Yuenkiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Kasima M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Fengyang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Keian M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Santarem	Port.	P.N.&T.
Capella	Pan.	Wallem

Men-of-War in Port

Name	*Flag*	*Type*	*Berthed*
Augusta	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	K.S.D.W.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

P. & O.
B. I.
and
E. & A.

Passenger and freight sailing for Japan shortly.

Passenger and freight sailing shortly for Hongkong, Straits, Colombo and Bombay.

Passenger and freight sailing Mid June for Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

Passenger and freight sailing shortly for Australia via Japan, calling Hongkong, Manila and Rabaul.

All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route and the route and all sailings are subject to cancellation, change or deviation with or without notice.

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D. K. K.

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	Arrival	*Departure*
ss. HOTEN MARU	June 3	June 5 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	June 6	June 8 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	June 9	June 11 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	June 12	June 14 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	June 14	June 16 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	June 17	June 19 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE
(Freight only)
ss. YEKISHIN MARU .... June 7
ss. KOGA MARU .... June 12

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TŌA K. K.

Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	*Departure*
NAGASAKI MARU	June 2	June 3 at 10 a.m. (Summer Time)
	(Wayside Wharf)	(Wayside Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	June 5	June 6 at 10 a.m. (Summer Time)
NAGASAKI MARU	June 7	June 8 at 10 a.m. (Summer Time)
SHANGHAI MARU	June 10	June 11 at 10 a.m. (Summer Time)

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU	June 4	June 7 at 8 a.m. (Summer Time)
	(Wayside Wharf)	(Wayside Wharf)

(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. of the 6th.)

TAIYO MARU	June 14 .... (Wayside Wharf)	June 16 (Wayside Wharf)
KASIMA MARU	June 15 .... (Wayside Wharf)	June 21 (Wayside Wharf)

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel, Telephones 45297, 42350, 42359

TOA KAIUN KAISYA
5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

EUROPEAN WAR
LARGE MAP FOR REFERENCE
Size 22½ ins by 22½ ins

This is a large clear map showing the frontiers, principal cities, towns and ports of Europe and Great Britain. It is published by the North-China Daily News for those interested in following the present conflict in Europe.

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"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Portuguese Have Double Celebration

The double celebration of the 800th anniversary of the foundation of Portugal and the 300th anniversary of the recovery of her independence, got under way in Shanghai yesterday, when the Portuguese community attended a solemn Te Deum, conducted at the Church of St. Peter by three Portuguese priests, and in the afternoon were the guests at an informal reception held at the Portuguese Consulate-General, 15 Route Francis Garnier. M. J. de Lebre e Lima, Portuguese Minister to China, and Madame Lebre e Lima, who are pictured in the above picture after leaving the church services together with other Portuguese officials, were at Home to all Portuguese residents at 9.30 p.m. yesterday.

Congressmen Want Quick Action

Acceleration of Aid to Allies Urged; Arms for Million Americans

Washington, May 31.

A number of Congressmen today advocated extraordinary measures to enforce the $4,300,000,000 arms programme presented by President Roosevelt so as to arm immediately not only existent military effectives and the National Guard, but also to have sufficient arms to equip 1,000,000 men, which the United States could mobilize during the first few days of a war.

The majority of Senators and Representatives also declared themselves favourable to the idea of accelerating aid to the Allies.

Political observers stated President Roosevelt's message to Congress today, asking for supplementary credits of $1,000,000,000 for armaments, created a sensation both in Congress and among the population.

The observers said their impression of the presidential message is that it reflects the alarm and even stupor in which the American people find themselves today upon receipt of news about Allied reverses in Flanders.

The United States, these observers continued, felt secure as long as it believed Allied defeat to be impossible.

Government Alarmed

In his message today, the President clearly showed, according to these quarters, that the Government itself is no less alarmed than the people and that it believes the time has come to face facts.

President Roosevelt's request that he be authorized to mobilize the National Guard without consulting Congress was generally considered to be symbolic of the grave view the Government takes of the situation across the seas and, therefore, here, too.

Most Congressmen interviewed today declared they are in complete agreement with the measures proposed by the president to safeguard the United States. Some even advocated stronger action.—Havas.

U.S. Helping to Make Brazil Stronger

War Department Conferring With South America

Washington, June 1.

The co-operation of the United States in the strengthening of Brazil's defences is at present the subject of important conversations taking place here between State Department officials and the Brazilian Ambassador, Senhor Martins.

Should an agreement be reached, the United States would send an air mission to Brazil, to supplement the naval and military missions already in that country; allow a greater number of Brazilian pilots in the training schools of the United States at a reduced cost; and extend the commercial air services of Pan-American Airways for military reasons by means of a subsidy to be granted by the Post Office Department.

Meanwhile, the War Department has requested American air lines to send in a detailed report on their equipment and facilities in Latin America with a view to examining the possibility of using them for military purposes.

The Departments of State, War and Navy are conferring together at present on the subject of the defence needs not only of Brazil but also of the whole Western hemisphere.—Havas.

Mechanized Divisions For America

Organization of Highly Mobile Infantry

Washington, June 1.

Apparently highly impressed by the dominant role which panzer divisions are playing in the European war, the United States War Department yesterday announced the formation of a new division of highly mobile infantry.

The new streamlined group will be organized immediately with headquarters at Fort Benning, Georgia, and will be known as the Fourth Division, the War Department said.

Brigadier-General Walter E. Prosser, now on duty with the infantry section of the Sixth Division with permanent station at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, will be in command of the new unit which will have the most modern fighting equipment on wheels that American engineers can devise.—United Press.

Portuguese Commence Celebrations

Mass and Receptions Usher In Programme

Spirit of festivity ruled in the Portuguese community in Shanghai yesterday as it ushered in the dual celebration of the 800th anniversary of the founding of Portugal and the 300th anniversary of the recovery of her independence. The festivities, which started yesterday, will last several months.

Yesterday's programme of celebration started with Mass at the Church of St. Peter in Avenue Dubail at 11 a.m., with three Portuguese priests conducting the service. A capacity crowd attended the service. A solemn Te Deum followed it.

In the afternoon the Portuguese Consul-General gave an informal reception at the Portuguese Consulate-General at 15 Route Francis Garnier at 5.30 p.m., attended by a representative gathering, among whom were the leaders of other communities. The Portuguese Minister to China was at home to his compatriots at 9.30 p.m.

Although plans had been made to make these festivities as elaborate as possible, these had to be abandoned in view of the unsettled conditions both abroad and in Shanghai.

In addition to these official functions, private celebrations in commemoration of the anniversaries are expected to follow in the next few weeks.

Slight Casualties on Cruiser Curlew

Nine Men Lose Lives in Vessel Sunk by Bombs

London, May 31.

Only nine men, four officers and five ratings, of the 400-man crew lost their lives when the 4,290-ton cruiser Curlew was sunk by repeated German bombing attacks off the north coast of Norway some days ago, the Admiralty announced tonight.

"During the recent successful operations in the Narvik area," the Admiralty communique stated, British ships were heavily engaged in bombarding enemy positions on land and in protecting occupied coastal areas and convoys.

"They were exposed to incessant bombing attacks, in the course of which many enemy aircraft were destroyed," the communique added.

It stated the Curlew was an "anti-aircraft cruiser" and carried a normal complement of 400 men.—Havas.

Britain Stands Firm In Face of Danger

Mr. Greenwood to Follow Example of Fighting Men

London, June 1.

"The full force of the enemy's blows has not yet fallen upon us; if and when it does Britain will stand four square, unwavering and strong in heart," declared Mr. Arthur Greenwood Minister without Portfolio, in a broadcast address last night.

He added: "Therefore, I say to you gird your loins, put forth your whole strength, fortify your spirit, guard your honour, and to your prayers add performance.

"Emulate the magnificent prowess of our fighting men. Let their courage be your guide, and let their example inspire you for the fulfilment of our high aims.

"Hitler was biting on granite, for for while we shared with submerged people their love for liberty, we possessed what they did not—mighty resources not yet fully tapped and canalized in support of the war effort.

"Hitler can draw no picture of a nation torn by internal strife and pretty dissensions. He will see a people so grimly determined, so certain in their hearts that evil must give way to good, that they will turn every reverse and every defeat into seeds of future success."—Reuter.

Nazi Prisoners Freed In Hungary

Budapest, June 1.

Twenty-three supporters of the Nazi movement and Arrowed Cross party are still in a concentration camp, the remainder having been freed, the Home Minister, M. Kerszites-Fisher announced today. He added that an investigation would be opened into the allegations made by the prisoners that they were being badly treated in the concentration camp.—Havas.

Scotland Yard Active Against Saboteurs

Many More Arrests Made; Suspects Questioned

London, May 31.

Scotland Yard authorities are continuing to take measures against a possible "fifth column" in this country.

During the past twenty-four hours, six persons were arrested, including two women, while a number of others were questioned.

Scotland Yard is co-operating with the customs and police authorities on the Thames in order to make sure that no suspicious characters land in England from neutral ships.

Since the raid carried out at the headquarters of the Fascist Party, persons whose names figured on the documents found there have been closely interrogated.—Havas.

German Spy Executed In France

Paris, June 1.

A French firing squad today executed a German spy, Frantizek Fadik, at Eveux.

Dr. Maertens, notorious Flemish activist leader, was arrested at Auriellac when it was found that he had 1,000,000 francs in gold pieces in his possession. He was placed in the Surete Nationale concentration camp. He was sentenced to death during the World War for intelligence service for the Germans but was reprieved.—United Press.

Sweden May Postpone Riksdag Elections

Stockholm, June 1.

The Government has suggested that the elections to the Riksdag (parliament) be suspended for one year. The request was submitted owing to the difficulty of preparing elections at a time when threats of war hover over the country.—Havas.

British Ambassador to Belgium Missing

Paris, June 2.

Sir Lancelot Oliphant, the British Ambassador to Belgium, is missing. He left Bruges by car for Dunkirk before King Leopold's capitulation.—Reuter.

Seyss-Inquart to Rule Over Netherlands

People Pleased; Constant Irritant More Suitable

Paris, May 31.

Adolf Hitler's appointment of Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Chancellor of Austria who delivered his country to Germany in mid-March, 1938, to be Statthalter of the Netherlands drew forth "praise" from the official broadcasting station, "Free Netherlands," today.

"We have at least been spared the shame of seeing a Dutchman in this post," the station, which enjoys French hospitality, broadcast this evening.

"We must learn with satisfaction of Seyss-Inquart's nomination," it stated, "for it is not he who will make us forget that we live in servitude. Whatever he does, he will always be the foreigner who will make us think of our freedom."

The Netherlands Legation here meanwhile issued a special communique today revealing that Seyss-Inquart, "new temporary master of the Netherlands," had been installed as Statthalter in the name of his Fuehrer at a ceremony in the Chevaliers' Hall at The Hague.

He made a speech from the same dais on which Queen Wilhelmina stood when she last addressed the Netherlands Parliament at the opening of its new year's session.—Havas.

150 Killed in U.S. Holiday Toll

Eight Die in Highway Accidents

New York, June 1.

The nation's toll of violent deaths reached the 150 mark yesterday as motorists crowded the highways on the second day of the Memorial Day week-end.

Eighty persons were killed in highway accidents, 22 were drowned, 16 took their own lives and 32 died from other violence.

New York and Pennsylvania led the states in total deaths, with 26 each. California reported 13 dead, Ohio registered 10 violent deaths and Wisconsin reported 9 persons killed.—United Press.

Nazis Ban Czech Exports To Russia

Paris, June 2.

According to reports from the Czech frontier, the Nazi authorities have banned all Czech exports to Russia, and have ordered the cancellation of all orders accepted.

Czech industrialists, who were to go to Moscow on business, have not received the necessary permits.—Reuter.

Glow Worm Casualty List Published

London, June 1.

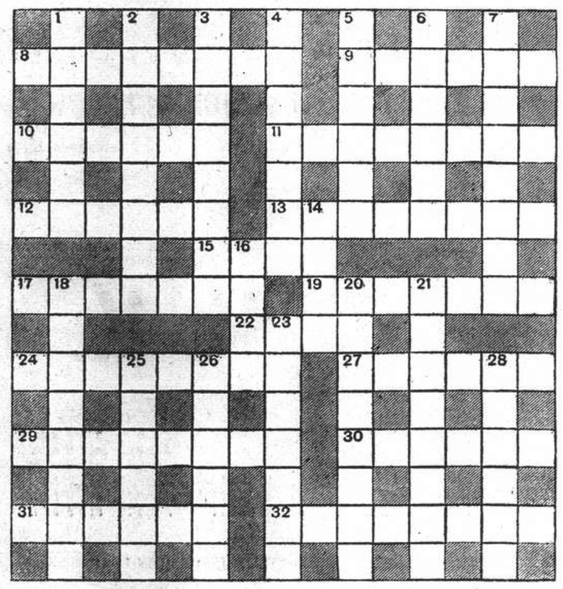
Seven officers and 105 ratings were missing and presumed dead as a result of the sinking of the British destroyer Glow Worm by German action on April 8, the Admiralty announced here yesterday. One officer and 39 ratings were reported to have been taken prisoners.—United Press.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 552

S	O	L	D	E	R	I	N	G	■	D	■	C
■	A	■	U	■	■	M	■	O	P	E	R	A
I	S	I	N	G	L	A	S	S	■	A	■	P
■	I	■	C	■	■	G	■	H	Y	D	R	A
A	S	P	E	R	S	E	■	A	■	H	■	R
D	■	O	■	■	■	S	■	W	■	O	■	I
M	I	R	A	G	E	■	S	K	I	R	L	S
I	■	T	■	R	■	F	■	■	■	S	■	O
R	■	E	■	I	■	L	E	C	T	E	R	N
A	N	N	U	L	■	A	■	■	■	A	■	A
B	■	D	■	L	I	G	H	T	S	H	I	P
L	I	E	G	E	■	O	■	■	K	■	S	■
E	■	D	■	D	O	N	C	A	S	T	E	R

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 206

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

8 A private assembly (8)
9 May act for a business establishment (6)
10 Schoolboys may play this but not in school (6)
11 Keep up (8)
12 Designs to make a plan (6)
13 The prototype of an I.R.A. terrorist perhaps (8)
15 Anagram of 22 across (4)
17 To get this drink you will have to get it back after China has been upset (7)
19 A kind of waterfall (7)
22 "For who would bear the whips and scorns of ——" (Hamlet) (4)
24 They cannot get away from their work (which is not looking after spirits) (8)
27 One article in a meal makes this vessel (6)
29 Low shot probably (8)
30 Common old fellow probably found at 4 down (6)
31 No, these deer are not always at rest (6)
32 Feminine name popular in Puritan times (8)

DOWN

1 Many a fine angler goes in for this fishing, oddly enough (6)
2 A painful complaint (8)
3 Musical instrument that seems to urge a fisherman to action (8)
4 Line-ends (7)
5 Of one European nation not of one of the tribes (6)
6 This sort of occasion is a gay one but it needs four in it to make a real celebration (6)
7 In the shade (8)
14 Anagram of 22 across (4)
16 Anagram of 22 across (4)
18 Modern enemy of society though milder than 13 across (8)
20 Thrash apparent exhortation to join the left wing (8)
21 Pigs are said to be good at finding these (8)
23 "Spinets" (anag.) (7)
25 In comic fashion (6)
26 Red Indian (6)
28 Force (6)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 5, Pieman; 8, Lonesome; 9, Refute; 10, Stalwart; 11, Daring; 12, Unjustly; 15, Gusty; 16, Sixpence; 19, The truth; 24, Bream; 27, Acid-drop; 28, Smooth; 29, Directed; 30, Arabia; 31, Annotate; 32, Impend. **DOWN**: 1, Boating; 2, Zealous; 3, Royalty; 4, New toys; 5, Paradox; 6, Enforce; 7, Actinic; 13, Jute; 14, Star; 17, Pard; 18, Near; 20, Humdrum; 21, Trouble; 22, Unheard; 23, Hard day; 24, Big rent; 25, Educate; 26, Modesty.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED. For South China outport, experienced and capable European engineer for foreign-owned Diesel electric power plant. Send testimonials and full particulars of experience, together with passport photograph. State whether married. Address Box 5093, NCDN. 13029

WANTED, young lady as nurse for doctor's office. Address Box 5053, NCDN. -9451

SALESMAN (lady) for first-class man's shop. Eurasian preferred. Reply to "Lord," 154 Hart Road, weekdays, from 5.30 to 7 p.m. -9454

EXPERT in metals import with thorough knowledge of metals and business routines. Must have good, extensive connections with American metal mills or exporters. Big commission plus $500 initial monthly salary. Address Box 4936, NCDN. -9494

WANTED, 20 Britons (men only) for important occasional day and night services by shifts, at reasonable daily rates of pay. Applications to Box 5009, NCDN. 12961

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of nine dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $1.25.

STENO-TYPIST, female, several years experience, seeks position. Please address Box 5086, NCDN. -9505

FOREIGN lady, perfectly proficient in cooking, pastry-cooking and household duties, seeks position. Box 5079, NCDN. -9492

YOUNG lady stenographer, little experience, looks for immediate position. Moderate salary. Box 4981, NCDN. -9310

FOREIGN widow, knowledge of German, English, French, desires employment as housekeeper, companion or nurse. Outport no objection. Please apply Box 4898, NCDN. -9165

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Can recommend steno-typists: beginners, experienced. 54 Garden Apartments. 1173/11 Bubbling Well Road. 13035

CHINESE accountant bookkeeper, capable handling whole department, seeks change. 20 years' experience with manufacturing and commercial firms. Sound knowledge of accounts and shares. Holding excellent references. Address Box 5039, NCDN. -9412

EXPERIENCED secretary-stenographer, seeks position. Sound knowledge commercial correspondence, coding, bookkeeping, general office work. Replies Box 4957, NCDN. -12925

Business Opportunities

WANTED for export, big quantities of eatable oils. 133/626 Yuen Ming Yuen. Telephone 14091. -9553

OWING to mobilisation, bar for sale, in Bubbling Well. US$2,000. Box 5071, NCDN. -9479

HOTEL, apartment, restaurant and bar for sale at US$3,000. Very good location in Avenue Joffre, French Concession. Good running business. For particulars please apply Box 5095, NCDN. -9519

COMPRADORE with capital and A-1 references wanted by reliable export-import firm of good standing. Box 5097, NCDN. 13022

CLAIMS and debts attended to on commission basis. Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road. 13036

WELL-ESTABLISHED British company in Tientsin is open to accept suitable agencies in that port. Highest references given and required. Address Box 4377, NCDN. 12599

Miscellaneous

READ any new magazines, $6 monthly. William's Circulating Library, 149 Szechuen Road, Fb226 Avenue Haig. Telephone 36922. We also buy books. Good prices for new novels, magazines. -9425

NOW it is the right time to remodel your furs. Let our expert European furriers do the work for you. Charges are exceedingly reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Fur Department of Far Eastern Credit Co., 46 Route de Grouchy, telephone 73740. -8895

Personal

WILL any unmarried young man of Allied nationality join advertiser in proceeding to Canada in order to join the Royal Air Force?. Reply giving nationality and age to Box 5038, NCDN. -9434

YOUNG foreigner wishes acquaintance with attractive European girl. View friendship. Address Box 5017, NCDN. -9377

Lost

LOST. Stamped B/L No. 1090/1 issued by Toa Kaiun Kaisya, marked A/D, three packages personal effect, ex ss. Kasima Maru, Voyage No. 3, is lost and declared null and void. Imamura Custom Broker. -9333

LOST, Customs Pass No. AL 31522/3, Gulf Texas Oil, 25 drums and 15 drums (40 drums), marked KG diamond ex ss. Tai Ping Yang on 6/2/40, B/L No. 14/1, is hereby declared null and void. Mikawa Kogyo Co., Ltd. -9224

Holiday Resorts

TSINGTAO Villa "Augusta", most beautiful and modernly furnished, (Iltis-Huk) open for reservation. Address Post Office Box 270, Tsingtao. 12784

SHANHAIKWAN. To let, nicely furnished detached bungalows on the beach. 3/5 bedrooms. Apply to Credit Foncier, Liza Building, 346 Szechuen Road. 12679

LAOSHAN. Comfortable rooms, with board, in select British Pension. All modern toilet facilities. Simmons beds. Refrigerator. Private swimming pool on premises. Waterfall district. Apply to Mrs. M. Porter, P. O. Box 47, Tsingtao. -7362

STRAND Hotel. Peitaiho-Beach. Opening June. For reservations apply to Mrs. M. Lisske, 10 Canal Road, Tientsin. -7956

LAOSHAN. Private hotel amidst lovely scenery and pine forests. Modern conveniences, hot and cold water, baths, open air swimming pools, radio, etc. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. Apply "Rock Mansions" Laoshan, Tsingtao. 12655

For Sale—Miscellaneous

GAS refrigerator, in best condition, at bargain price. 4-7 p.m., 587 Bubbling Well, Flat 202. 13048

TYPEWRITER, Remington portable, practically new. Cost US$60, now sacrifice US$20. Owner leaving. Box 5065, NCDN. -9470

SECONDHAND furniture shop. Buy and sell at best prices, furniture, carpets, cut-glass, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. -9457

NEW Peking rugs, pure fine wool and fast colour, price about 1/3 cheaper than market. Inspection at Room 205, 18 The Bund, during office hours. -9527

AMERICAN wood, large quantity, 45 cents per sq. ft., Secondhand nails. 1190 East Broadway Road, S.M. Rudich Wood Co. -9532

CHARMING porcelain figures; old oil-paintings and many beautiful European objets d'art to be seen at 12 Rue du Consulat, Apartment 501. -9443

SALE of towels, Superb quality. Size 8 x 8 inches, 15 cents. Size 15 x 30 inches $1. Size 28 x 48 inches, $4. 10 per cent discount for one dozen or more. Baroukh's, 311 Kiangse Road. -9357

SALE of suit lengths: Irish linen $71.50; sharkskin $50; Saigon linen $18.85; Palm Beach $54. Baroukh's 311 Kiangse Road. -9356

TOWELS, Ship and Machine brands. Face towels, bath towels, bath mats and towelling, etc. First-grade quality at moderate prices. Manufactured by The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory, Office 10 Wongkashaw Gardens (Avenue Road, Carter Road east), Telephone 37024. -9344

CLEARANCE sale: Porcelain, crystal-ware, dinner and coffee sets, etc. 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace, Room 6. -9254

TABLE cloths, best pure linen, new/little used, all sizes. Bargain. Box 4465, NCDN. -9203

FOUR solitaire diamond rings, 1-1¾ carat, good quality; further lady's big, diamond-studded, sapphire ring. Telephone 74192, 8-10 a.m., 7-8.30 p.m. -9437

PROVISION sale per pound. Cheese, chocolate, cocoa, $3. Salad, cocoa-oil, $1.30. Best tea $2.80. Per tin: milk, $1.80; crabs, 75 cents; sardines; salmon, 60 cents. Loquats $1. Peaches $1.20. Toilet paper 60 cents. Rice $1 three pounds. Delivered. Zimmerman's, 215 Szechuen Road, telephone 13233. -9339

Educational

FOREIGN Y, English classes starting June 3. Conversation and advanced tuition. Apply Educational Office, telephone 92250. 12891

EXPERT teachers give private and group lessons in Canton, Peking and Shanghai dialects, $15 monthly. Pitman's shorthand (advanced or beginners) $8 monthly. Godwin College 4, Lane 504, Avenue Foch, telephone 62877, interview 5-8. -8947

PIANO lessons, chord system, easy method for adults. A1 references, $25 monthly, twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -8926

Radios

ECONOMICAL houseboat radios. Superb Howard shortwave radios. Prompt repairs. Obsolete tubes supplied. American Radio Equipment Company. Telephone 13750. 13019

PORTABLE battery. Super with batteries, new, $250. Radio Record, 3 Chusan Road, Telephone 51262. 12986

PHILIPS seven-tube, Bluepoint eight-tube, for sale reasonably. 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace, Room 6. -9254

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before June 7, after which date they will be destroyed Nos. 3314, 3492, 3497, 3586, 3621, 3631, 3672, 3684, 3720, 3726, 3761, 3769, 3774, 3858, 3896, 3904, 3908, 3909, 3943, 3953, 3954, 3958, 3975, 3981, 3990, 4006, 4023, 4128, 4141, 4165, 4166, 4168, 4184, 4192, 4232, 4304, 4320, 4370, 4371, 4394, 4408, 4409, 4426, 4469, 4476, 4497, 4502, 4522, 4559, 4594, 4632, 4648, 4656, 4676, 4683, 4689, 4700, 4740, 4763, 4784, 4785, 4797.

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. -9528

LADY gives massage from 2 to 9, 1225 Bubbling Well Road. Room 231, Telephone 34200. -9250

360 RUE Bourgeat, Room 2, near Route des Soeurs. Massage. -9257

Chinese Servants

COOK recommended. Apply Box 5082, NCDN. or Cathay Mansions, Room 211 after office hours. 13015

EXPERIENCED cook, native of Tientsin, clean, honest, knows English cooking, good references. Address Box 5072, NCDN. -9480

72782. General Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs. Foreign management. Quick service. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -9142

73148. Central Employment Agency (British). The last word in household servants. 17 Linda Terrace. -9228

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 8-10 a.m., 1-3 p.m. daily. -9491

WANTED to buy, secondhand clothing, suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, etc. 1129 Bubbling Well. Sun Avenue, House 51, telephone 33284 Mr. Corts. -8761

WANTED, secondhand gas cooker. Reply Box 5062, NCDN. -9465

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED to rent office space, approximately 1,000 sq. ft., good exposure, central location. Box 5087, NCDN. -9506

CAPITOL Building to let office. Apply S. E. Shahmoon & Co., 83 Peking Road, Telephone 10269. 13038

Wanted to Rent

WANTED, unfurnished house, six/seven rooms, western district, by responsible English family. Telephone 76804 or Box 5059, NCDN. -9459

TWO unfurnished rooms, use of kitchen, Bubbling/Seymour/Avenue district, young British couple, childless. Telephone 31562, 9 a.m.-12 noon. -9459

ENGLISH business woman, very urgently desires a small, self-contained, furnished flat, or room and board, in English, American or French household. Box 5067, NCDN. -9473

WANTED immediately, two or three-roomed apartment for period of four months. Willing to pay good rental, no key-money. Address Box 5100, NCDN. 13032

ONE furnished room facing south with private bathroom attached and independent entrance, in Concession, Settlement or western district. State full particulars to Box 5078, NCDN. -9493

HOUSE, preferably Seymour Road district. Reasonable rental, key-money. State full particulars. Box 5033, NCDN. -9406

WANTED at once by two ladies, large room, with bathroom, share kitchen. Address Box 5006, NCDN. 12946

FURNISHED house/small flat required by English couple. Would buy furniture at reasonable price. No intermediaries, refugees. Reply Box 5035, NCDN. 12980

TWO rooms, bath, kitchen. Preferably Seymour Road district. Reasonable rent. Full particulars to Box 5034, NCDN. -9406

WANTED, small, furnished apartment, best location, by single man, beginning August. Answer Box 4976, NCDN. -9303

WANTED by responsible party house/apartment. Willing take over furniture and pay key-money. Telephone 78499. -8747

WANTED by responsible party, house/apartment. Willing take over furniture and pay key-money. Telephone 72782. -9141

WANTED by married couple well-furnished, quiet room with private bathroom. Western district preferred. State monthly rent. Apply to Box 4935, NCDN. -9231

DETACHED residence required, with large garden, suitable for private club. Settlement/Concession. Box 4998, NCDN. -9243

Animals

BEAUTIFUL black cat offered to cat-lover with garden. Replies to Box 5092, NCDN. 13016

PEKINESE puppies for sale. Pedigree and championship stock. Mother imported from one of the best English kennels. Telephone Mrs. Spikins, 50476. -9433

FOR SALE: Three pedigreed cairn terriers (bitches), one month old. Registered China Kennel Club. Box 4973, NCDN. -9297

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($2.50). Non-members registration $5. Room 3, 24 The Bund. 13037

Motor Cars and Cycles

LINCOLN Zephyr 1936. Four-door sedan, 12-cylinder, excellent condition, white-walled tyres, US$800. Telephone, 15633 or Box 5074, NCDN. -9486

FOR SALE, Chevrolet 1934 sedan, Opel 1932 coach, Hudson sedan, Morris Minor sedan, Ford 10 h.p. coach, Plymouth 1934 sedan, Citroen Victoria. Cars completely overhauled, fully guaranteed. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -9525

OWNER leaving selling Baby Ford coupe dickey, five nearly new tyres. New duco, loose covers, overhauled. Smart, reliable, economical. $4,000, no offers. Box 5063, NCDN. -9468

FORD 1929, four-seater, perfect condition, quick sale, $1,850. Telephone 62897, to-day. 13021

FORD 1931 four-door sedan, very economical, excellent condition. US$200. Box 5055, NCDN. -9455

PLYMOUTH 1934 coupe, very good condition, US$330. Box 5054, NCDN. -9452

1931 Morris Isis tourer, excellent throughout, leather upholstery, new tyres. Owner leaving. Telephone 14847 office hours. -9442

VERY smart 1933 Ford V8 sedan. Perfect condition, US$300 or exchange for smaller car about same value. Box 4993, NCDN. -9332

FIAT 508, 1938, 17,000 Km., owner-driven, US$700. Box 4933, NCDN. -9229

1939 Fiat model 1500, 5 months, 6,000 km., as new. Box 4851, NCDN. -9093

1939 Dodge de luxe sedan, with heater and electric clock, used only 1,500 km. Owner leaving, condition same as new, US$1,200 or nearest offer. Address Box 4956, NCDN. -9272

ERSKINE Studebaker in best condition, at bargain price. 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace, Room 6. -9254

Rooms Without Board

$150, comfortable, nicely-furnished room in apartment house, all conveniences, breakfast obtainable, single gentleman only. 258 Rue Maresca, Apartment 9, 10-12 or evening time. -9460

TRANSIENTS. Superior accommodation for foreign business people. References required. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. Telephone 13750. 13039

TO LET, big, well-furnished room in apartment, all modern conveniences. Telephone 32562. 13030

NICELY-furnished room, bath, telephone, centre Concession. For gentleman only. Board optional. Telephone 82318. -9484

ONE/two big, furnished rooms, to let. South-facing, all conveniences. 159/35 Avenue Haig, telephone 75939. 12983

FLAT of two large rooms, with all modern conveniences and servants' quarters. No refugees. Box 5027, NCDN. -9395

NICE convenient rooms to let, per day only. Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -9435

Rooms with Board

COSGROVE House, Avenue Road No. 1220/50. Well-furnished rooms, private bath, excellent food, large garden. Telephone 31018. -9529

Furnished Apartments

$300 month 2-room apartment from June 15-Sept. 15, 99 Route Vallon, Apt. 305. Telephone 79277. 13049

TO LET, foreigners only. Large, modern, four-roomed flat with two bathrooms in best residential district French Concession, central heating, excellent furniture, available from early June. Lease to be taken over. US$50 per month. Furniture US$550. Telephone 74058 or 15633 or write Box 5047, NCDN. -9427

BUBBLING Well. In big, modern apartment, bright, airy, well-furnished, three-roomed suite, with open verandah. Pantry, kitchen, telephone. Four months or longer, to responsible party only. Rent $900. Box 5023, NCDN. -9392

TO LET, apartments, flats, houses, shops, offices, godowns, rooms furnished/unfurnished; available immediately. 1272, Avenue Joffre. -9358

TO LET apartments, houses, flats, rooms, furnished, unfurnished. Apply to 281 Route Vallon. -9084

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET, two, four, five-roomed flats/apartments, bath, kitchen. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 123. -9513

TWO-roomed flat, Concession, available June, rent from $160, three months' deposit. Apply to New Central Trading Co., 2 Peking Road. -9495

BRIGHT, cheerful 3-roomed second-floor flat immediately available, corner Routes Ferguson and Dupleix. Monthly rental $450 on lease. de Becker Law & Estate Offices, 262/4 Hamilton House, Telephone 15633. Private 74004. 12997

TWO-ROOMED apartment, Tiny Mansions, 745 Yu Yuen Road. Frigidaire, steamheating, hot and cold water, two entrances. Can be seen from 3 to 7 p.m. -9405

WILLING to exchange penthouse, six rooms, two bathrooms, etc., situated residential section French Concession, for an apartment five or six rooms, two bathrooms, located also in French Concession. No key-money and no brokers. Only bona fide persons need apply. Box 4906, NCDN. 12901

Houses and Land

HOUSE for sale. Well-built three-storied foreign-style house with garden and all modern conveniences situated in best residential and quiet section of French Concession. Area about 1.2 mow. Title deeds. Price US$8,000. Address Box 5099, NCDN. -9526

Unfurnished Houses

SMALL house with four bedrooms, one sitting room, one kitchen, one bathroom, located at East Seward Road, Hongkew. Apply telephone 17614 between 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. -9523

IMMEDIATELY. Well-built, five-roomed residence inside Settlement. Not for sub-letting. On view afternoons. 770 Hart Road. -9366

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